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9 SEPTEMBER 1986

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

CONTENTS

BOTSWANA

Minister on Cooperation Talks With Tanzania
(Gaborone Domestic Service, 13 Aug 86) 1

BURKINA

Cabinet Creates Anti-Apartheid Fund
(Ouagdougou Domestic Service, 6 Aug 86) 2

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Kolingba Makes New Army Appointments
(Bangui Domestic Service, 29 Jul 86) 3

Briefs
CAR, PRC Medical Agreement 4

GHANA

Agreement With Britain Reportedly To Improve Industry
(Accra Domestic Service, 13 Aug 86) 5

Briefs
Increased Livestock Production Urged 6
Civil Aviation Authority Legalized 6
Hydroelectric Dam on Volta 7
Ban on Arms 7
Swiss Grant Utilization 8

GUINEA-BISSAU

Briefs
Saudi Loan for Roads 9

IVORY COAST

Government Pledges To Combat Fraud
(FRATERNITE MATIN, 31 Jul 86) 10

Briefs
International Cocoa Accord 11

LESOTHO

Briefs
District Military Officers Appointed 12

LIBERIA

Former Vice President on Reconciliation Offer
(Radio ELWA, 29 Jul 86) 13

Further Reportage on School Difficulties
(AFP, 30 Jul 86; Radio ELWA, 31 Jul, 5 Aug 86) 15

Suspensions for Political Activities 15
Students Continue Boycott 15
Ministry Given 'Grace Period' 16

Briefs
New Rice Policy 17

MALAWI

Minister Calls for Cooperation Programs
(PANA, 13 Aug 86) 18

MALI

Briefs
Chinese Medical Team Welcomed 19

MOZAMBIQUE

Missionary Testifies to Frelimo Atrocities
(THE CITIZEN, 8 Aug 86) 20

Frelimo Suspected of Planting Landmines on Malawian Soil
(Tony Stirling; THE CITIZEN, 14 Aug 86) 22

International Community Aid for Bandit, Famine Victims Detailed
(NOTICIAS, 24 Jul 86) 24

Beira Port Rehabilitation Projects Detailed
(NOTICIAS, 29 Jul 86) 27

Briefs
FRG Group Donation 30

NAMIBIA

Government Asks Change in Legal Status
(SAPA, 15 Aug 86) 31

TANZANIA

Sugarcane Cutters Riot Over Wages, 3 Killed
(PANA, 29 Jul 86) 33

Briefs
Soviet Loan 34

TOGO

Briefs
Clemency in 'Leaflet' Case 35

ZAIRE

FAZ Chief, New Belgian Military Official Hold Talks
(AZAP, 30 Jul 86) 36

Briefs
France Donates Radio Transmitters 37

ZAMBIA

UNITA 'Terrorist', Seven Villagers Arrested
(DAKAR PANA, 17 Aug 86) 38

Consequences of RSA Trade Restrictions Examined
(BBC World Service, 15 Aug 86) 39

Commentary Urges Botha To Hear 'Voices of Reason'
(Lusaka Domestic Service, 14 Aug 86) 41

Briefs
Claim to Disputed Land Dropped 43
Army Leader Affirms Strength 43
Kaunda Defends Teaching Socialism 43

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Announces Net Growth in Agriculture
(Harare Domestic Service, 31 Jul 86) 44

Briefs
Zimbabwe, PRC Technical Cooperation 45

SOUTH AFRICA

AFRIKANER/GOVERNMENT

Four Surface-to-Surface Missile Carriers Assigned to Cape Waters
(THE CITIZEN, 7 Aug 86) 46

Minister Says Sanctions Not To Affect Health Services
(THE CITIZEN, 8 Aug 86) 47

BLACKS

Nafcoc President Calls for Mandela's Release
(Michael Tissong; THE STAR, 6 Aug 86) 48

Black-White Unity Against Apartheid Urged
(Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa, 14 Aug 86) 49

Government Reportedly Launching Alien 'Witchhunt'
(SOWETAN, 8 Aug 86) 52

Ciskei Minister Discusses Homeland's Industrial Growth
(Owen Vanqa; DAILY DISPATCH, 30 Jul 86) 54

Reporter Discusses Study on Complexities of Crossroads Situation
(Jean Le May; THE WEEKLY MAIL, 18-24 Jul 86) 56

High Prices for Black Housing Projects
(McKeed Kotlolo; THE STAR, 31 Jul 86) 61

Transkei Resettlement Area Becomes Model Town
(Frank Jeans; THE STAR, 28 Jul 86) 62

Cape Study Predicts Massive Black Influx
(THE STAR, 5 Aug 86) 63

Efforts Underway To Encourage Transkei Industrial Development
(Janette Bennett; DAILY DISPATCH, 30 Jul 86) 64

Briefs
Kwandebele: 'Regrets' Loss of Life 67
Lebowa Leader Congratulates Botha 67
AZAPO Hails Kwandebele 67
Kwandebele Independence Opponents Released 68
Schools 'Out of Control' 68
Underqualified Black Teachers 68
Kangwane Swazi Leader on Death List 68
Venda One-Party Rule 'No Surprise' 69

Cost of Rent Boycotts 69
Donation for Black Education 70

SOCIOPOLITICAL/OTHER

Suzman Says Botha To Blame for Sanctions
(SAPA, 13 Aug 86) 71

Catholic Archbishop Says Churches Failing
(SAPA, 13 Aug 86) 73

Commentary Lauds Botha's 'Strongly Reformist Speech'
(Johannesburg International Service, 14 Aug 86) 75

Newspaper Pays Fine for Publishing Tambo Interview
(SAPA, 14 Aug 86) 76

Lawyer Argues Against Press Restrictions
(SAPA, 12 Aug 86) 77

Commentary Says Blacks Should Elect Authentic Leaders
(Johannesburg International Service, 16 Aug 86) 79

Commentary Says West, African Leaders Should Talk to Botha
(Johannesburg International Service, 18 Aug 86) 80

Police Reports Note 'Insatiable' Demand for Firearms
(THE CITIZEN, 30 Jul 86) 81

WECTU Members Complain About School Situation
(THE CITIZEN, 2 Aug 86) 83

Further on Immigration, Emigration Figures
(SAPA, 19 Aug 86) 84

Cape Town Educator on 'Abhorrent' Trial Policies
(SAPA, 15 Aug 86) 85

PFP Leader Questions Botha Sincerity on Reform
(Johannesburg Television Service, 15 Aug 86) 87

PFP MP Says Many Oppose Closed Racial Education
(SAPA, 17 Aug 86) 88

Briefs
Rent Increases for Coloreds 90
Jewish Group Condemns Apartheid 90
Most Favor Open Beaches 90
All-Race College Planned 91
'Brain Drain' Increases 91
Durban Swimming Pools Open to All 91

ECONOMIC

Israeli Trade Mission Shrouded in Secrecy
(THE CITIZEN, 8, 13 Aug 86) 92

Seeking Change in Investments 92
Financial Incentives for Jews 92

East London Harbor Activities on Upswing in Spite of Recession
(Angela Peat; DAILY DISPATCH, 30 Jul 86) 94

Licensing Required for Swedish Firms To Trade
(Ronald Niklasson; SVENSKA DAGBLADET, 3 Jul 86) 96

Danish, French Coal Import Ban Hurting Mines
(Christian Palme; DAGENS NYHETER, 1 Aug 86) 98

/9987

MINISTER ON COOPERATION TALKS WITH TANZANIA

MB130753 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0510 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Tanzania and Botswana have been holding talks to explore the possibility of increasing cooperation in transport and production for their mutual benefit. The minister of external affairs, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe, said after the talks, which were held at the Kilimanjaro Hotel [in Tanzania] yesterday, that they were aimed at ensuring the existing cooperation between the two countries. Botswana and Tanzania are members of the Frontline States, SADCC, and the Nonaligned Movement. Dr Chiepe said the discussions centered on the possibility of using Dar es Salaam port as an alternative in case of an economic blockade by South Africa and even without an embargo. She said she will also discuss transport cooperation with the Kenyan Government when she visits Kenya later on.

Dr Chiepe said the countries also discussed topics for the coming SADCC meeting in Luanda. She said the two sides discussed the role they had to play as members of the Organization of African Unity, the Frontline States, and SADCC to ensure the Harare nonaligned summit becomes a success.

The Tanzanian side was led by their foreign minister, Mr Benjamin Mkapa. Dr Chiepe was accompanied by the minister of works and communications, Mr Colin Blackbeard; the permanent secretary in the ministry, Mr Lekaukau; and the permanent secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, Mr (Mpuchane).

/8309
CSO: 3400/408

CABINET CREATES ANTI-APARTHEID FUND

AB062208 Ouagdougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Excerpts] The cabinet met today, 6 August 1986, under the chairmanship of Comrade Thomas Sankara, CNR chairman and president of Burkina Faso. It examined the items listed on its agenda.

Before breaking, the cabinet decided to create, within the Ministry of Family Development and National Solidarity, a fund to support the struggle against apartheid. This decision constitutes the concrete demonstration of the commitment made by our country during the 22d OAU summit meeting in Addis Ababa. This translates into action our conviction that for the struggle against the obnoxious apartheid system to be successful, it must be beyond moral support, which, although quite important, is not enough to overcome this (?dreadful system). Also, all those living in Burkina Faso, who express their indignation against apartheid, must contribute to this fund aimed at su, porting the struggle against apartheid so as to end this obnoxious system.

/8309
CSO: 3400/419

KOLINGBA MAKES NEW ARMY APPOINTMENTS

AB301420 Bangui Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] By a presidential decree signed yesterday the following officers have been appointed to various posts of responsibility:

--Commander of the Support Regiment: Captain (Kossi Gaston), replacing Lieutenant Colonel Kassa who has been reassigned.

--Commander of the Republican Guard: (?Gendarmeria Major) Ovoumongo innocent, replacing Lieutenant Colonel Samba Paul who has been retired.

--Inspector General of the Armies: Captain and Quartermaster (Doko) Lazare, replacing Lieutenant [name indistinct] and 3d Class Quartermaster (Lefa Remi) who has been reassigned.

--Deputy inspector general: Captain Tchemango Antoine.

--Commander of the Autonomous Armored Squadron: Second Lieutenant (Beifolio Dodoin) replacing (?Lieutenant) Komino Alphonse who has been promoted to the rank of captain [words indistinct] in Montpellier.

The present decree which repeals all (?previous decrees) takes effect as of the date of its signing and will be recorded, published in the official gazette, and announced everywhere necessary.

/8309
CSO: 3400/407

BRIEFS

CAR, PRC MEDICAL AGREEMENT--The protocol on medical cooperation between the PRC and the CAR has been renewed for a period of 10 years. The protocol was signed for the PRC by (Liu Ziyang), charge d'affaires ad interim of the PRC Embassy in Bangui, and for the CAR Government by Guy Darlan, minister of planning, statistics, and international cooperation. Under the convention, PRC medical experts will be assigned to the Bangui hospital and to the (Leroux) Camp Health Center. Chinese medical doctors are expected in our country tomorrow. [Text] [Bangui Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 30 Jul 86] /8309

CSO: 3400/407

AGREEMENT WITH BRITAIN REPORTEDLY TO IMPROVE INDUSTRY

AB131956 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Ghana and Britain today signed an agreement in Accra under which Britain is to give Ghana a grant of 5 million pounds sterling for the industrial sector. The money will be disbursed through the World Bank-supported program for Ghana known as the Reconstruction Import Credit Program. The grant is Britain's pledge at a donors conference on Ghana in Paris last year, and is in addition to 14 million pounds for which an agreement was signed in Accra earlier this year.

The secretary for finance and economic planning, Dr Kwesi Botchwey, and the British high commissioner to Ghana, Mr Kelvin Burns, signed the agreement. Dr Botchwey said it is the government's determination to revive the industrial sector and make it more responsive to Ghana's local raw material base. It is also the government's intention to adjust prices such that the competitiveness under these industrial establishments that have the potential will be enhanced. The secretary described the industrial sector as the hear of the medium-term recovery program. Ghana is therefore gratified that Britain is giving the grant at this time.

Dr Botchwey noted that the recent political differences between Ghana and Britain have not affected the schedule of implementing commitments. This demonstrates the confidence of the British Government in the economic recovery program.

On his part, Mr Burns said the grant is Britain's contribution toward the World Bank fund for Sub-Saharan Africa. This fund was set up to assist nations which have embarked on exercises to revive their economies. Mr Burns expressed the hope that the economic recovery program would achieve its objectives on time.

/6662
CSO: 3400/423

BRIEFS

INCREASED LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION URGED--Livestock farmers in the country have been called upon to redouble their efforts in meat production as their contribution towards the success of the Economic Recovery Programme (ERP). Making the call at a livestock farmers forum at Asamankese, Mr I.B. Mohammed, District Animal Husbandry Officer for West Akyem, lamented that even though the country needed about 20,000 metric tonnes of meat annually, her present production stood at only 4,000 tonnes per year. To arrest this situation he urged the farmers to make full use of the services of extension officers with the Department of Animal Husbandy who could advise them on modern methods of animal rearing. Mr Edward K. Obuobi, Materials Manager of Agricare Limited, producers of livestock feeds, said improved methods of feeding help to produce healthy animals. He observed that the high cost of feeding livestock could be reduced considerably if farmers produced their own feed from local grains and concentrates. Mr Obuobi announced that his company would soon open a distribution depot at Asamankese to serve farmers in the West Akyem and Birim Districts under a programme aimed at decentralising the sale of its products in a bid to save farmers the trouble of travelling long distances to procure concentrates. The District Veterinary Officer, Mr K. Dzirasa, warned the farmers against misuse of veterinary drugs. [By Samuel Kyei-Boateng] [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 4 Aug 86 p 1] /9317

CIVIL AVIATION AUTHORITY LEGALIZED--A law legalising the establishment of the Ghana Civil Aviation Authority (GCAA) has been published in Accra. The enactment, Ghana Civil Aviation Authority Law, 1986, took effect from May 16 this year. The law stipulates that the Ghana Civil Aviation Authority shall have power for the discharge of its functions under this law to acquire and hold any movable or immovable property, to dispose of such property and to enter into any contract or other transactions. It says the Authority shall, among others, be responsible for licensing of air transport and the licensing of the provision of accommodation in aircraft. It shall also be responsible for the operation of aerodromes and the provision of air navigation services and aeronautical assistance and information. Other functions shall include the registration of aircraft and ensuring safety of air navigation and aircraft including airworthiness as well as regulating air transport services. It shall also be responsible for securing sound development of the civil air transport industry in Ghana and

advising the government on matters concerning civil aviation. The law provides that the Authority shall have a Director-General (DG) and two Deputy Director-Generals, all of whom shall be appointed by the PNDC. According to the law, the Director-General shall, subject to such directions as may be given by the board on matters of policy, be responsible for the day-to-day business of the Authority. The governing body of the Authority shall be the board which shall consist of a chairman to be appointed by the PNDC. Other members of the board shall include the Director-General, a representative each of the Ministries of Defence and Transport and Communications and not more than five other persons appointed by the PNDC. The board shall be responsible for the formulation of general policies for the proper management of the Authority and for ensuring that such policies are carried out by the Authority. It shall also be responsible for the sound and proper financial management of the Authority including approval of all contracts as well as the appointment of management personnel other than the Director-General and his deputies.--GNA [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 5 Aug 86 p 1] /9317

HYDROELECTRIC DAM ON VOLTA--Ghana and Burkina Faso will jointly build a hydro-electric dam on a tributary of the Volta River at Neuna, Brigadier W.M. Mensa-Wood, PNDC member, has announced. Brigadier Mensa-Wood, leader of Ghana's delegation to the third anniversary celebration of the Burkina Faso revolution, made the announcement when he delivered a special message from Flt-Lt Jerry John Rawlings, PNDC Chairman, to Captain Thomas Sankara, the Burkina Faso leader, in Ouagadougou yesterday. He said Ghana was willing to share her experience with Burkina Faso to develop her electricity potential because of the friendship existing between them and their common heritage of the Volta River. He said Burkinabe officials and experts from the Volta River Authority were discussing the technical details. Brigadier Mensa-Wood said the message also congratulated the Burkinabe on the occasion of their anniversary. He was accompanied to the Presidential Palace by Col (rtd) E.K.T. Donkoh, Chief of Staff, PNDC Headquarters, and Ghana's Ambassador to Burkina Faso, Dr Kelly Nordor.--GNA [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 6 Aug 86 p 1] /9317

BAN ON ARMS--An Executive instrument, giving legal backing to the ban on the manufacture, possession and carrying of arms and ammunition within the Awudome and Peki Traditional Areas in the Volta Region, has been published in Accra. According to the instrument, Public Order (Prohibition of Arms and Ammunition) (Awudome and Peki Traditional Areas) 1986 the manufacture, possession or carrying of arms or ammunitions is prohibited within the Awudome and Peki Traditional Areas in the areas of authority of the Ho and Kpando District Councils respectively. The instrument, signed by Brigadier W.M. Mensa-Wood, PNDC member responsible for the interior, stipulates that any person who contravenes any provision commits an offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding ¢5000 or imprisonment not exceeding three years or both. Military police and prisions personnel on duty and any person duly authorized in writing by the Secretary responsible for the interior are exempted by the instrument. On the coming into force of this instrument, all persons within the affected areas in possession of any arms and ammunition are required to deposit them with the officer-in-charge of the nearest

police station. These shall be registered, labeled and stored properly and the officer-in-charge shall be held liable for any loss or damage. The Executive instrument also makes provision for the arrest without warrant by a police officer, any person suspected of manufacturing, possession or carrying any arms or ammunition.--GNA [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 6 Aug 86 pp 1, 3] /9317

SWISS GRANT UTILIZATION--A two-member delegation from the Swiss Ministry of External Economic Development Affairs has arrived in the country for talks with the government. The delegation, which is led by (Miss Charlotte Feller), includes (Mr Christian Hurburly). (Miss Feller) told newsmen at the Kotoka International Airport that the talks would be on how to utilize a Swiss grant of 10 million Swiss francs to Ghana under the economic recovery program. The grant, which is for 1987, is to increase production of goods and services. (Miss Feller) recalled an earlier Swiss Government grant of 12.7 million francs in 1984 to purchase spare parts for the state transport corporation. Switzerland also gave Ghana a further grant of 20 million Swiss francs for the rehabilitation of the textiles and pharmaceutical industries as well as the railways. Already 17.3 million Swiss francs of the grant has been disbursed under 1985-86 financial year. (Miss Feller) explained that the grant is tied to purchases of Swiss goods and services and that the government could use it in any priority sector either for the purchase of goods locally or from overseas. [Text] [Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 14 Aug 86 AB] /6662

CSO: 3400/423

BRIEFS

SAUDI LOAN FOR ROADS--Bissau, 15 Aug (ANG/PANA)--The Saudi Development Fund has just granted Guinea-Bissau a loan of 18 million riyals, that is $5 million, for the construction of Bissau-Biombo and Bissau-Prabis roads. The project, the cost of which totals $10 million, will be partly financed by the Bissau Government to the tune of 30 million Guinean pesos while the remaining $5 million will be supplied by the BADEA [Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa]. [Summary] [Dakar PANA in French 1113 GMT 15 Aug 86 AB] /8309

CSO: 3400/420

GOVERNMENT PLEDGES TO COMBAT FRAUD

AB311842 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 31 Jul 86 p 24

[Excerpts] The cabinet successively met on Monday, 25 July, and Wednesday, 30 July 1986, at the Presidential Palace, under the chairmanship of the head of state, President Houphouet-Boigny.

Concerning the Ministry of Trade, the government members heard an important report by the minister of trade on the checking of fraud in Ivory Coast. It is true that fiscal and commercial fraud is experienced by all the countries in the world. And as such, each community, according to its own situation, wages a vigorous war against this phenomenon.

After examining the factors which encourage fraud, its manifestations, and the harm done to the country by those who engage in it, the cabinet meeting reviewed the different measures to be taken in order to combat this plague which does so much damage to the state's revenues in Ivory Coast. The cabinet meeting urged the minister of trade to carry out this task in conjunction with all interested ministries and public services before convening a national seminar with all the social partners in order to determine the most efficient way to combat fraud and those engaged in it.

The government was of the opinion that the success of this mission depended upon the close cooperation of all involved. An appeal was also launched to all those responsible for checking goods and travelers along our country's roads and borders, that they carry out their duties in an upright and serious fashion, since the image of our country is at stake.

/8309
CSO: 3400/419

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL COCOA ACCORD--At long last, President Houphouet-Boigny has officially agreed to the Ivory Coast signing the new International Cocoa Agreement. The minister of agriculture, Denis Bra Kanon, made this disclosure in Geneva over the weekend. The Ivory Coast did participate actively in the renegotiation of the said agreement, but since our country made it known last March that it would refuse to sign the agreement if certain guarantees were not made, especially as it refused to sign the agreement in 1980, it was not possible to foresee a change in the stand of the world's leading cocoa producing country. Last week, all newspapers specializing in the field, "the FINANCIAL TIMES, LE MONDE, and LIBERATION, hailed the new agreement, but gave as a condition for its credibility, the prior approval of it by President Houphouet-Boigny. [Excerpt] [Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 29 Jul 86 p 1] /8309

CSO: 3400/420

BRIEFS

DISTRICT MILITARY OFFICERS APPOINTED--The office of the Military Council has authorized the appointment of district military officers, one in each district. The office said the district military officers will act as representatives of the Military Council in the various districts of their posting. The officers will also liaise with district secretaries and the rest of the civil service in the districts. They will be expected to work with chiefs, as well as village and other development councils. [Excerpt] [Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 18 Aug 86] /8309

CSO: 3400/408

FORMER VICE PRESIDENT ON RECONCILIATION OFFER

AB311140 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Well, the attempts of reconciliation by President Doe are tottering on. Things reached an all time low just after last year's much-talked-about civilian rule elections, then it was followed by a bloody coup attempt, but now the president has offered an olive branch to Liberia's exiles who fled the country when President Doe himself seized power in 1980. He extended the invitation on 26 July, Liberia's 139th independence anniversary. During the occasion he named names, among them former Vice President Bishop Vernon Warner, who is now living in America.

On the line to Washington, BBC's Rick Wells broke the news to Bishop Warner, and I [as heard] asked him how he reacted.

[Begin recording] [Warner] I would want to wait until I get some specific and direct information concerning the offer that is made by President Doe, even though I [words indistinct] contact with me.

[Reporter] Have you any idea why such an offer would have been made to you at this time?

[Warner] Well, I would think that the continued effort to bring about reconciliation and forgetting the past and to also [word indistinct] the economic situation and the political situation [words indistinct] are at the least part of that effort, I want to believe. (?I'm not quite sure.)

[Reporter] What do you make of President Doe's attempts so far at reconciliation?

[Warner] Well, I do not think that it has been consistent and it appears to me that it is due to pressure from outside. It has not been an inside, genuine effort at reconciliation, otherwise it would not have taken this long.

[Reporter] Do you think you would have a role to play if you went back now?

[Warner] Well, definitely, definitely so, but it pays to analyze whether President Doe will permit those who will return to have a role to play in the society. Definitely we are going to contribute to the overall development of Liberia [passage indistinct] development of the country.

[Reporter] In light of what happened in the past, particularly in the early days, the execution of some of your own colleagues, do you think President Doe is somebody that you cannot work with?

[Warner] I am not quite sure because I have never met him and I don't [words indistinct] serious doubts as to whether we can work together in a meaningful way, but it all depends on how the offer is made.

[Reporter] But if it does turn out to be a sincere offer, it is something that might take you back to Liberia?

[Warner] Well, I think so. Yes, I think so. [end recording]

/8309
CSO: 3400/369

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SCHOOL DIFFICULTIES

Suspensions for Political Activities

AB301956 Paris AFP in French 1431 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Monrovia, 30 Jul (AFP)--Twelve high school students described as political activists have been suspended from their institution for one academic year by their headmaster for creating "confusion" in the school, the independent newspaper DAILY STAR reported on Wednesday.

James Buxton, headmaster of the "William Tubman" government high school said he made this decision because the students had refused to participate in a school meeting for "political reasons." He added that the students' behavior amounted to disrespect for authority and was aimed at creating a bad atmosphere in the school. For their part, the students accused the school's management of preventing them from organizing themselves and forming students political parties in order to elect their leaders.

According to the school's management, the students lacked the maturity necessary to form political parties.

Students Continue Boycott

AB311715 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Classes at the W. Tubman High School in Monrovia were today disrupted for the 2d day running. The students yesterday staged a boycott of classes in solidarity with the 12 students who were suspended by the MCSS [Monrovia Consolidated School System] administration on Wednesday for being political activitists. Twelve students were suspended as a result.

Immediately after being informed of their fates, the 12 students, according to Superintendent (Maley), (?rushed to) his office to seek redress but according to him, he admonished them to go home. Instead of going home, according to the superintendent, the students went on campus and called an unauthorized meeting in the school gymnasium and stirred the other students into a [word indistinct] walkout.

The problem started when the students complained against the school authorities to Superintendent (Maley) alleging that the school authorities were showing no interest in students politics on campus. The main bone of contention according to a senior student is that students object to our leaders being handpicked: we want to elect our leaders.

Under the MCSS rules and regulations released right after Honorable (Maley) took office, all appointments of students leaders must be done by the school authorities. There are eight 12th-grade students among those suspended for the rest of the semester. According to an eyewitness, besides one isolated incident of the physical attack when the vehicle [words indistinct] was stormed and (?burned) during the boycott, the situation was generally peaceful. Superintendent (Maley) is suggesting that they find another school instead of causing confusion while it is not yet late.

When contacted by our reporter today, the principal, Mr Buxton, refused to comment: I think I have nothing to say.

Ministry Given 'Grace Period'

AB051836 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] An additional 30 days grace period has been given to the Education Ministry by the National Union of Liberian Teachers, NULT, to meet up with the union's demands. According to the national radio, a statement issued by the union following 2 days of deliberations, and quoted by the DAILY STAR, advised all teachers to remain on the job in the interest of the students and the nation until another grace period of 30 days, requested by the Ministry of Education, expired.

The representative council, the highest decision-making body of the union--said the minister of education has assured it that on or before the end of the grace period, the Finance Ministry would have completed the full payment of all their demands. The council also announced that the Ministry of Finance is to make payments of one quarter of the balance, three quarters of transportation allowance, along with the June salary check [words indistinct] action would be effected until all the demands are fully met.

In an interview with the Liberian News Agency yesterday, the acting president of NULT, Mr (Murphy Towe), said a position statement issued by the council also accepted, in principle, the new salary scale devised by the government for teachers. He described a report ih the STANDARD newspaper that teachers have decided to begin a go slow by Monday as not only sensational, but also contrary to the position statement issued by the union representatives conference.

/8309
CSO: 3400/369

BRIEFS

NEW RICE POLICY--The Ministry of Commerce Industry and Transportation has announced that the PL-480 American parboiled rice will be purchased according to categories. Disclosing this during a press conference at the Commerce Ministry yesterday, Commerce Minister Mrs Mcleod Darpoh said that the PL-480 US parboiled rice will be distributed according to the "PL-480 SALES POLICY FOR 1986." According to the PL-480 sales policy "recognized established firms that are not indebted to the PL-480 program rice stabilization fund" and the Liberia Produce Marketing Corporation, as well as those who have met it and complied with the regulations of the Commerce Ministry, will be benefited under the new policy. The policy also calls for cash on delivery (COD) or bank guarantee to cover the line of credit for a maximum of 30 days and money for purchases of the PL-480 rice to be paid directly into specified account #624 at the Agriculture Co-operative and Development Bank (ACDB). It equally affords the oppor tunity for distributors to take a minimum ordered quantity of 5,000 bags of rice. The policy states that a 100 lb bag of rice for ex-ship will be purchased at $21.30, ex-ware house price of $21.65, while dealers who receive the rice from distributors will have the rice purchased for $22.30. "Other large consumers and buyers, including educational institutions, hospitals, rural development projects, etc., will receive the rice at a price of $22.70 prior to the approval of the Rice Committee through its Chairman, the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Transportation. [Text] [Monrovia DAILY STAR in English 23 Jul 86 pp 1, 7] /9317

CSO: 3400/422

MINISTER CALLS FOR COOPERATION PROGRAMS

MB131009 Dakar PANA in English 0854 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Lilongwe, 13 Aug (MAN/PANA)--Delegates to the Malawi/Mozambique permanent joint commission of cooperation meeting, which opened in Lilongwe yesterday, have been asked to look into proposed programmes of cooperation which could be practically implemented. Transport and communications minister, Edward Bwanali, leading a Malawi delegation, jointly made the call at the opening of the meeting yesterday with Mozambican delegation leader, Gen Marino Matsinha, who is leader of Niassa Province and member of the Politburo of the Frelimo Party. Bwanali suggested that the commission should work out bilateral programmes of cooperation that would encourage and promote socioeconomic development to benefit the people of the two countries.

He said: If we are to achieve and realise the intended goals of strengthening our cooperation to further raise the standard of living of our peoples, it is necessary that we should look into the proposed programmes of cooperation thoroughly before they are recommended for the next stage.

The minister asked the commission to identify problems and find ways of addressing them either bilaterally or through the help of sub-regional or international organisations.

Matsihna remarked that the commission had achieved tangible results in trade, culture, customs, veterinary sciences and banking. He said he was looking forward to increased contacts in other fields. He said the people of Mozambique and Malawi shared the same traditional culture, history and very close relationship at their borders. He, therefore, called for the promotion of their common ideals for the advancement of their two countries. He said the commission should guarantee the fundamental desire of the two countries to co-exist and produce the best results to the mutual benefit of their peoples.

/8309
CSO: 3400/408

BRIEFS

CHINESE MEDICAL TEAM WELCOMED--Minister of Health and Social Affairs Mrs Sidibe Aissata Cisse this morning received at Koulouba, the new Chinese medical team, led by the ambassador of China in Mali, His Excellency Zhou Haiping. The medical team is the 10th our country has welcomed since the signing of the health cooperation agreement between the People's Republic of China and our country. In all, there are 22 specialists, including three general practitioners, two gynecologists, one pediatrician, four surgeons, one anesthesiologist, two radiologists, a laboratory assistant, and three doctors who will be in charge of the Chinese medical teams which will be in the hospitals of Kati, Marakala and Sikasso. [Text] [Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 4 Aug 86] /8309

CSO: 3400/420

MISSIONARY TESTIFIES TO FRELIMO ATROCITIES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Aug 86 p 10

[Text]

A MISSIONARY has returned to South Africa from Mozambique with a mass of eyewitness evidence of the escalating slaughter of villagers there by Frelimo troops.

The Rev Peter Hammond (26) a Baptist missionary working for the "Frontline Fellowship" organisation, told The Citizen: "I have got to know Mozambique intimately in the past four years.

"In the past I have been consistently shocked, horrified, disgusted and sickened by the mindless brutality and scorched earth policy to try to control Renamo.

"But this trip of a month has capped it all. Never before have I been so shocked and angered, seen such devastation, as Frelimo clearly is now reaching the stage of total desperation and realisation of its inability to beat Renamo and the growing support for it of oppressed villagers."

Trained as a researcher, Mr Hammond visited 50 villages and interviewed 300 people, including some 100 church leaders. Much of the evidence he obtained he rejected because of what he regarded as inadequate confirmation.

"What is left makes up a 30-page report of incredible brutality, rape of human rights and freedom, and is a stunning indictment of Marxist Third World government," he said.

The organisation for which he works is one of 14 member bodies of United Christian Action, and specialises in putting into the field ordained ministers with a military background.

In the past 4½ years Mr Hammond, who comes from Cape Town, has worked extensively in all the Southern African war areas — specifically South West Africa, Angola, Zimbabwe and mainly Mozambique.

He quoted chapter and verse, incident after incident, of brutal killings of tribes people in Mozambique by Frelimo, following a month-long tour of duty in the Tete and Zambezia provinces.

For day after day, as he made his way by motor

cycle over the countryside, he came across one gutted village after another, corpses — often booby trapped with mines — and starving people.

"Nowhere — in fact not since 1981 — have I seen any livestock or flourishing crops anywhere on my tours of Mozambique. Livestock are taken away by Frelimo and crops systematically razed in a scorched earth policy to try to stop villagers from backing Renamo.

"But despite this Renamo is rapidly getting the upper hand and in many areas has absolute control. Frelimo never ventures out of the main urban areas — except in daylight and then in massive armed convoys," he said.

Religious persecution was reaching a climax. Christians were being burnt and hacked to death, churches systematically razed and Bibles ceremonially burnt.

The Frelimo message to villagers was "the old people can still pray, but the young must carry guns. It was guns that liberated Mozambique and not prayer."

Conscription applied to the tribes, including girls, from 12 years upwards.

"In village after village I saw masses of elderly people and very young, and shortages of people of ages in between," he said.

Mr Hammond said he would ensure that copies of his report reached human rights organisations worldwide. He aimed at hitting at scepticism of reports of human rights violations by Frelimo.

Even in South Africa, he said, he had come across scepticism from fellow clergymen, who claimed that brutality had stopped since the signing of the Nkomati Accord.

Mr Hammond listed 80 churches which had been burnt down and more than 60 cases of massed Bible burning.

/9317
CSO: 3400/398

FRELIMO SUSPECTED OF PLANTING LANDMINES ON MALAWIAN SOIL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Aug 86 p 15

[Article by Tony Stirling]

[Text]

THE war between President Samora Machel's Frelimo army and the Mozambican resistance movement, Renamo, has spilled over into Malawian territory for the first time with the planting of landmines on Malawian soil.

Frelimo troops are the suspected culprits, according to Malawian sources, because the target of the mines appeared to be vehicles crossing the border from Mozambique to get supplies from Malawian trading posts close to the border.

According to the sources, in an incident late last month two White Portuguese formerly from Mozambique had their truck blown up by a landmine inside Malawi territory.

The one, Mr J Quintino was killed instantly, and the other, Mr Antonio Pereira, who had both legs smashed in the blast, was flown to South Africa for treatment at the Morningside Clinic, in Sandton.

The incident occurred on July 19 near the Malawian town of Dedza, which borders on the remote but troubled northern region of Mozambique near Tete.

It comes in the wake of accusations by President Machel that Malawi has been permitting Renamo to use its territory as a staging post for attacks into Mozambique.

After persistent denials by Malawi, which came under considerable pressure from the Frontline States because of the allegations, Mozambique then accused Malawi of allowing the South Africans to use its border areas to give clandestine support to Renamo.

Yesterday, the Department of Foreign Affairs categorically denied that the South African Government was providing any assistance to Renamo in any way, whether on Malawi territory or elsewhere.

In a further recent incident near Dedza, a Black employee of another Portuguese formerly living in Mozambique, Mr V

Nunes, was hanged by Frelimo soldiers at a house belonging to Mr Nunes which it was suspected was being used by Renamo.

The area surrounding the house was mined by the troops to prevent further use by any Renamo elements, while a further landmine was uncovered in the town of Dedza itself.

Both the mine which killed Mr Quintino and that found in Dedza were located in spots on the gravel road, which suggested that they were intended to be detonated by vehicles coming from Vila Couthino in Mozambique.

Because of the Frelimo and Zimbabwean troop policy of razing villages suspected of helping Renamo, food in the region has become scarce, and there is fairly heavy traffic of commodities from the Dedza area into Mozambique.

Malawi, which expelled Renamo officials under pressure about two years ago, is in an extremely delicate position in the conflict because of its reliance on the Ncala railway line which runs through Mozambique's Niassa province to the Indian Ocean.

The country is, therefore, left with a difficult choice, whether to support Renamo and its allies clandestinely and thereby ensure that the Ncala line remains open for shipment of key exports, or alternatively to ease pressure on itself by backing Frelimo and closing its doors to Renamo.

An important new element in the war is that Renamo has now joined forces with the Unar Rombezia African National Union (Uranu) which is fighting to weld Mozambique's five northern provinces into the State of Rombezia.

It is an ethnic movement, and the Renamo commander, Alfonso Dhlakama comes from the area in which it is operative. The conflict is proving to have an increasing influence on stability in the whole region, and its importance is stressed by the fact that President Machel recently appointed a Prime Minister under himself to relieve him of some of his duties so that he could concentrate on his role as Commander of Mozambique's armed forces.

/9317
CSO: 3400/398

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY AID FOR BANDIT, FAMINE VICTIMS DETAILED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] The distribution of products donated by the international community to mitigate the effects of natural disasters and the armed bandits' activity is underway in various parts of our country.

A report from the Department to Prevent and Combat Natural Disasters (DPCCN) sent to AIM indicates that, at present, the distribution is being made in Maputo, Gaza, Tete, Inhambane, and Manica Provinces.

The same agency's report for April and May noted that there were 1.5 million persons victimized by the effects of armed banditry and natural disasters throughout the country.

A source from DPCCN also said that the situation is still critical, particularly in the central and northern provinces where, as of last May, nearly a million people were undergoing major food shortages.

The same source added that difficulties of various kinds prevented making any numerical count for Zambezia and Sofala Provinces which, as of May, had been the most critical in the entire country.

In Manica Province, in the central part of the country, DPCCN has been distributing 2,000 tons of corn donated by PMA/Denmark. By last May, the number of persons victimized totaled 228,000.

An additional 335 tons of corn and rice donated by the "Thie II" CCM are being distributed to the population of the districts of Govuro, Mabote, Inhassouro, Massinga, Mambone, Vilanculo, Jangamo, Panda, Inharrime, and Zavala, in Inhambane Province, where the population is still suffering the serious effects of the drought.

A widespread shortage of clothing for men and children has been noted in this province. According to DPCCN, the PMA/DPCCN barge project has started operating in Inhambane, and four barges are now helping to unload goods from large vessels anchored at sea, taking them to the coast. This project will make it possible to carry goods by sea even to areas in which there are no ports.

In Gaza, the districts of Chicualacuala and Massingir have not had rain in over 5 years, and require all types of assistance, including provisions, medicines, clothing, farming implements, and school equipment.

At the same time, the department announced that the transportation problems in this province, noted in the report for April and May, have been solved through the rehabilitation of the fleet of 10 trucks which had been immobilized. At the present time, the vehicles are aiding operations in the province.

Reports from the district of Chokwe, also in Gaza Province, indicate that nearly 3,600 tons of corn from Zimbabwe, donated by Great Britain, have already been received and are being distributed among those in need. Another 2,200 tons of corn are due to be received soon.

The latest figures on the stricken population in Gaza and Inhmabane Provinces totaled 208,000 and 310,000 persons, respectively.

A plague of grasshoppers and birds has precluded satisfactory harvests in Tete. This situation has as aggravating factors the small volumes of seed distributed to the population for the campaign.

Furthermore, Tete has been receiving and aiding displaced persons from the district of Morrumbala, in Zambezia; Chemba, Caia, and Marringue, in Sofala; and Tambara, in Manica Province. Nearly 110 tons of corn, beans, and edible oil have already been sent to Mutarara district, to assist those persons.

Another 1,000 tons of corn, part of the corn purchased by CARE, a humanitarian organization, in Malawi, have been collected for Mutarara, and donors are being sought for Caia and Chemba. During May, Tete Province had 330,000 stricken people.

The DPCCN report for April and May noted that, in a general retrospective of the situation, some improvements had occurred in Tete Province, and the number of individuals stricken might decline during the following months.

Nearly 1,000 are without shelter, clothing and food after the armed bandits looted and burned their houses in Magude district of Maputo Province.

In the same district, nearly 20 orphaned children, whose parents were murdered by the armed bandits, and who are in the care of the local authorities, need clothing and food for their survival.

In Maputo Province, the districts of Moamba, Matutuine, Magude, Boane, and Marracuene are the ones still stricken by the drought. Nearly 590 tons of corn have been sent to Magude, Namaacha, Moamba, and Maturuine.

DPCCN indicates the reception of other donations or pledges from various international organizations, such as UNDRO, World Vision, Sport-Aid of Thailand, CARE/Norway, CRIA of France, and the World Lutheran Federation.

Displaced Persons Resettled in Mossurize

Nearly 200 Mozambican citizens who had been displaced to the Republic of Zimbabwe are being resettled in the district of Mossurize, in Manica Province.

According to the Department to Prevent and Combat Natural Disasters, in a note received at AIM yesterday, these persons need urgent assistance in the form of food products and medicines.

DPCCN also reports that many people in the northern part of Tete Province have been displaced to Zambia, and their situation is not known, owing to the communications problems.

The citizens have been displaced to neighboring countries as a result of the destabilizing and terrorist activities of the armed bandits and, stemming from this, the lack of food products.

2909
CSO: 3442/282

BEIRA PORT REHABILITATION PROJECTS DETAILED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] Several projects have already been completed in connection with the plan to improve the port of Beira. Especially noteworthy among them are the projects to rehabilitate the coal terminal, which will enable that port to have the capacity to handle and process 1.2 million tons of coal per year, as opposed to the 400,000 tons that it had previously handled.

The project, awarded to the Dutch firm Theelen, cost 10 million florins and 50,000 Mozambican contos.

The work began in December of last year, and by February of this year it was virtually finished, "within a set time period, revealing an enormous involvement on the part of both the Dutch technicians and the Mozambicans," as NOTICIAS was told by an authorized source.

Concurrently, four emergency generating sets with a capacity of 400 KVA each were acquired, for the purpose of ensuring a regular supply of power to the coal terminal and other major sections of the rail and port complex, in a state of emergency.

At the present time, there is in the port of Beira a total capacity to supply emergency power estimated at approximately 2,500 KVA; which is sufficient to ensure the operation of the rail-port facilities.

The port of Beira has received aid in the form of technical personnel and equipment from the Netherlands, to guarantee the effective operation of the port maintenance and operations sectors.

For this purpose, according to statements made by the chief of the port of Beira improvement brigade, Mahomed Sulemane, "The Dutch technical team which has been serving in this area for 24 months organized and equipped the port maintenance and operations sectors, also undertaking to train Mozambican personnel." He emphasized: "It may be claimed that our personnel received the minimal technical information to ensure the operation of these sectors, in addition to the fact that the latter were minimally equipped."

Jointed Arms for Handling Fuel

Our source disclosed that, by May or June of next year, the new fuel handling system will go into effect. This project has been backed with 3 million florins.

To execute it, five jointed arms have been acquired, to be installed on the petroleum dock, and only their connection to the gasoline tanks is required. The installation of the respective piping is anticipated shortly. This work will be completed in conjunction with a project to be awarded to a Dutch firm this month.

When requested to comment on the manner in which the fuel transport is being carried out at present, the subject of our interview remarked:

"The transporting of fuel from the vessels to the gasoline tanks is currently being accomplished through a single pipeline for all types of fuel. Now, with the new system, we shall have four pipelines for various kinds of fuel, in addition to raising productivity."

Lighting Is Efficient

The lighting system is now in full operation, and it may be said that the dock is efficiently lighted, as is the inside of the storage facilities. Moreover, intensive work has been performed, culminating in the replacement of the high voltage cables and the rehabilitation of the power transformer posts.

To undertake this task, it was necessary to acquire lamps and floodlights for the external lighting of the Nos 6 and 10 docks, which are already installed and in full operation.

Rubber skids have recently been acquired, and are now installed on the Nos 9 and 10 docks. At the present time, the same work on the Nos 6 and 7 docks is all that remains to be done.

An effort is now being made to scrape and paint all the piles on the No 8 dock.

Another notable improvement from which the port of Beira has benefited relates to the system for transporting goods from the docks to the transit storage facilities, and vice versa. Recently 10 trucks and 30 hitches, each with a 30-ton capacity, were acquired to replace the transportation by wagon.

Our source notes, in this regard, that this type of transportation for short distances has proven to be more profitable and economical when carried out with trucks than with wagons.

The investment made to purchase this type of vehicle is approximately 2.5 million florins.

New Port Communications System

The port of Beira is equipped with a new communications system. The new system currently installed in that complex is of the radio type, with a radius of about 2.5 kilometers in distance. Each inspector has one of these walkie-talkie sets in order to carry out internal communications, as our reporter learned.

We also discovered that the construction of a container depot covering an area of 34,000 square meters is well under way. Its storage capacity is 2,800 containers in two rows.

This undertaking has been budgeted at 55,000 contos, 20 percent of which is in foreign currency, financed by the Netherlands Government.

This project, awarded to the Portuguese firm, Technical Constructions, is part of the "ro-ro" [roll-on/roll-off] petroleum docks project, the work on which is virtually completed. At the present time the marginal retention work is being executed on the depot, using geotextile and wood chip fibers. For the same project, the materials for a lighting system have already been acquired in the Netherlands.

2909
CSO: 3442/282

BRIEFS

FRG GROUP DONATION--The Office for Aid to Small Industrial Projects Consultation (GAPI) of the Federal Republic of Germany's Friedrich Ebert Foundation made available various equipment worth a total of nearly 60,000 German marks (approximately 1,100 contos) to the General Union of Agricultural-Livestock Cooperatives of Maputo yesterday, to be used to install a hydraulic backup shop and the soap factory. The equipment was delivered by the director of GAPI, engineer Wolfgang Stiebens, at a ceremony attended by the head of the General Union, Celina Cossa; the director of the Green Zones Office (GZV), Luciano Sambana; the chief of the GZV department to aid cooperatives, Prosperino Gallipoli; and other workers from the peasants' organization. Celina Cossa expressed appreciation on behalf of the cooperative movement for the contribution that this equipment will make to improve the production conditions of the cooperatives, making it possible to better meet the basic needs of the peasants, as in the case of soap. She also cited the hope that they would maintain and use this equipment in the best possible way. Luciano Sambana thanked GAPI for the willingness shown by this agency of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation to finance these small peasant projects which, he noted, are important steps in the overall effort being made to change the economic and social situation in our country's rural areas. Wolfgang Stiebens, in turn, remarked that, although these are the first small industry projects of the General Union financed by GAPI, the guarantees and good results shown by this peasants' organization from the aid rendered it are already well known. He also voiced the hope that other small industrial projects the financing for which has been requested by the General Union as well may soon be provided for. Prominent among the materials now delivered is a complete set of equipment for a hydraulic shop, which is viewed by the heads of General Union as a key factor making it possible to ensure greater use of the pump and engine equipment, electric pumps, windmills, and other irrigation and drainage equipment; thereby affording opportunities for expanding the irrigated growing areas and achieving greater yields. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Jul 86 p 1] 2909

CSO: 3442/282

GOVERNMENT ASKS CHANGE IN LEGAL STATUS

MB151042 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0749 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Windhoek, Aug 15 (SAPA)--The SWA/NAMIBIA transitional government has requested that its legal position be changed to preclude it from involvement in the issuing of certificates in terms of the Defence Act to stop court proceedings against members of the security forces.

The cabinet issued such a certificate of the authority of the South African State president on June 27 that cancelled criminal proceedings against four South African soldiers.

The four men, Mr C.J. Harmse, Mr F.J. Herbst, Mr D.F. Enslin and Mr J. Fernando, had appeared in the Tsumeb Magistrates Court in connection with the alleged murder of an Ovambo-speaking civilian, Mr Frans, Uatopa, 48.

In a statement in Windhoek today, the transitional cabinet chairman, Mr Andrew Matjila, said the government had consulted legal opinion at the time and was informed it had no option but to give effect to the decision of Mr P.W. Botha to end the court proceedings.

The function is carried out by the minister of justice in South Africa, but the power in SWA/NAMIBIA had been vested in the transitional government.

The cabinet had also not been able to consider the facts of the issue, because only the South African state president was authorised to do so.

Mr Matjila said the administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar, had been requested to convey the SWA/NAMIBIAN transitional government's message to the South African Government.

A section of the Defence Act empowers the state president to end court proceedings "by reason of an act done in good faith by members of the Defence force for the purpose of or in connection with the prevention or suppression of terrorism in an operational area, and that it is in the national interest that the proceedings not be continued."

Mr Uatopa, a father of five, allegedly died from wounds sustained in an assault in northern SWA/NAMIBIA on November 30 last year shortly after arriving home on leave from Windhoek where he had worked.

The decision to overrule the SWA/NAMIBIAN attorney-generals decision to prosecute the four soldiers for murder has been severely criticised by both the SWA Bar Council and the South African Bar Council.

The Act was "a grave interference in the administration of justice and clearly prevents justice from being done," the chairman of the SWA Bar Council, Mr Bryan Olinn, said in a statement.

There was a similar outcry about three years ago when the South African minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, issued a certificate to halt a civil application for the release of detainees held at a camp near Mariental in southern SWA/NAMIBIA.

The detainees have since been freed.

/8309
CSO: 3400/407

SUGARCANE CUTTERS RIOT OVER WAGES, 3 KILLED

EA291300 Dakar PANA in English 1030 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 29 Jul (SHIHATA/PANA)--Three people were killed and 17 others injured in a riot by sugarcane cutters at the Kolimbero Sugar Company, 219 km west of Dar es Salaam. Reports from the area said about 500 sugarcane cutters protesting against low wages blocked the gate of the factory at dawn last Sunday, barring other workers from entering or leaving the place. It took the police about five hours to disperse the protestors.

Reports said two of the deceased died on the spot while the third died of bullet wounds in a protracted skirmish with the crack field force unit (FFU) called from Morogoro Town, 160 km away from the point where the sugarcane fields are located. The Morogoro Regional Commissioner, (Governor) Chrisant Mzindakaya, has confirmed the killings and promised to furnish the government details of the circumstances leading to the clash between the sugarcane cutters and the police.

The riots are unprecedented in scope and character in recent years in the country's labor relations.

/8309
CSO: 3400/407

BRIEFS

SOVIET LOAN--Tanzania is to be provided with a loan amounting to over 890 million shillings from the Soviet Union to boost the production of oil seeds in the country, including those for castor-oil and vegetable oil. The agreement was signed yesterday by the principal secretary in the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Affairs, Ndugu Gilman Rutihinda, and the Soviet ambassador to Tanzania, Illarionov. Under the agreement, the Soviet Union Government will assist in expanding some government and cooperative farms where the crops are grown. The Soviet Union will also assist in the rehabilitation of two castor-oil processing factories. Ndugu Rutihinda said that the Government of Tanzania was satisfied with the loan because of its reasonable terms. [Text] [Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0400 GMT 13 Aug 86 EA] /8309

CSO: 3400/407

BRIEFS

CLEMENCY IN 'LEAFLET' CASE--We open this newscast with a communique: For humanitarian reasons, in order to enable a mother to regain her home and her children, and on the occasion of the African Woman's Day, which is being celebrated in Africa and in our country, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the RPT and president of the republic, has decided to give clemency to Madame Adeyinka Ablan Randolph, a teacher, found guilty and sentenced yesterday to 3 years imprisonment in the case of subversive leaflets. [Text] [Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 31 Jul 86] /8309

CSO: 3400/420

FAZ CHIEF, NEW BELGIAN MILITARY OFFICIAL HOLD TALKS

AB302043 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1849 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 30 Jul (AZAP)--Lieutenant General Eluki Wiwonga Aundu [name as received], chief of general staff of the Zairian Armed Forces (FAZ), on Wednesday received in his office the new Belgian chief of military mission in Zaire, Colonel Walter Mertens.

During their talks, General Eluki and Colonel Mertens discussed the possibilities of revitalizing Belgian-Zairian military cooperation, following the visit paid to Zaire from 28 June through 7 July by the Belgian defense minister. The FAZ chief of general staff told Colonel Mertens that he very much relies on him to revitalize this cooperation. For his part, the chief of the Belgian military mission assured that the FAZ can in fact count on him and on all the Belgian military assistants for the implementation of the project which Belgium has planned for Zaire and which is aimed at making the FAZ more operational.

After the talks, Colonel Mertens told the press that when he was appointed to his new position, he felt proud because of the confidence which Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko has placed in him by authorizing him to assume this new position in Zaire.

/8309
CSO: 3400/407

BRIEFS

FRANCE DONATES RADIO TRANSMITTERS--Kinshasa, 3 Aug (AZAP/PANA)--France has just donated to Zaire some frequency modulation radio transmitters whose total cost has been put at 11.5 million Zaires (1 Fr equals about 8 Zaires).
Claude Aristide Epervier, French ambassador to Zaire, handed over the transmitters to Ramazani Baya, Zairian state commissioner for information, press and posts and telecommunications, at a ceremony held on Friday in Kinshasa. It is pointed out that within the framework of strengthening cooperation in the field of information, France, last March donated a consignment of equipment comprising, among other items, some 49 Siemens t-100 teleprinter machines and spare parts, to the Zairian News Agency in order to enable this national agency to renew its equipment. [Text] [Dakar PANA in French 1031 GMT 3 Aug 86] /8309

CSO: 3400/407

UNITA 'TERRORIST', SEVEN VILLAGERS ARRESTED

MB171030 DAKAR PANA in English 1022 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Lusaka, 17 Aug (ZANA/PANA)--Zambian security forces have arrested a UNITA terrorist in the Zambezi District in the northwestern Zambia.

The TIMES OF ZAMBIA yesterday quoted official sources in the provincial capital of northwestern Zambia, Solwezi, said the UNITA terrorist was wearing a military uniform and had an automatic military assault rifle. [sentence as received]

Seven Zambian villagers in the district have also been picked up for collaborating with the rebel movement.

The villagers according to officials quoted by the TIMES were found with UNITA membership cards when the security forces searched them.

The paper quoted sources as saying that the seven villagers had been seen crossing the border into Angola frequently until the security forces pounced on them.

According to reports reaching Lusaka from the Northwestern Zambian town of Zambezi, more villagers were likely to be rounded up.

Earlier this year, UNITA leaders, Jonas Savimbi, had threatened to attack Zambia if the government continues its alleged support for the LUanda government.

Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda dismissed Savimbi's claims as coming from the master's voice South Africa, and denied having any military cooperation with Angola.

More than six Zambians have died in the landmine explosions in the same area--which the Zambian Government claims were planted by UNITA insurgents.

UNITA had also kidnaped some Zambians to Angola where they are held captive in the areas controlled by the rebels in the eastern and southeastern Angola.

/6662
CSO: 3400/416

CONSEQUENCES OF RSA TRADE RESTRICTIONS EXAMINED

MB151706 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 15 Aug 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Zambian businessmen are busy assessing what the damage might be from South Africa's imposition of retaliatory measures against Zambia's forthright demands for punitive international sanctions. South Africa has slapped a 25 percent surcharge on Zambian imports, and it is delaying exports going through South Africa. Well, one Zambian businessman who is publicly opposed to sanctions is (Enoch Kavendele), chairman of Woodgate Holdings. In Lusaka, Jim Fish asked him what effect the retaliatory measures were having.

[Begin recording] [(Kavendele)] Well, Jim, those measures announced in South Africa do affect Zambian businesses adversely. For now, they are mostly of inconvenience nature, but they will start now getting out of hand, in the sense that things will be extremely expensive in no time.

[Fish] What sort of things will be more expensive?

[(Kavendele)] Well, anything now that is imported through South Africa. We have heard this morning that they will attract duty of 125 percent. This has not been the case in the past, but as of now, I am told that nothing is really moving until we pay the 125 percent sales tax and duty at Durban port.

[Fish] These, of course, are really the first measures that South Africa can take and it is taking. What other measures could South Africa go on to implement against Zambia, for example.

[(Kavendele)] Well, we hope there are no more measures taken by the South Africans, but the fear in the business community is that South Africa might just cut off all importing to Zambia from outside South Africa itself. It may just say that okay, fine, you can still come and buy from South Africa and use the railway lines, but anything that is imported from outside South Africa should not go through South African ports. Then, that will cause a lot of problems because, for all I know, it is their ships that are sailing in South African ports with Zambian goods and if that were to happen, they will hold on to those items or reroute them to Dar es Salaam at extra cost.

[Fish] Now, what about Dar es Salaam, the TAZARA [Tanzania-Zambia Railway] route, northwards from Zambia through Tanzania to the Indian Ocean, is that a viable alternative? How much can Zambian businesses and industries switch to the northern route instead of the southern route through South Africa?

[(Kavendele)] Well, Jim, we have no choice but we will have to use the Dar es Salaam port. Dar es Salaam port, in my view and we have used it before, has not been able to cope even when we were using South African ports. So, if everything that is imported or exported out of Zambia were to go through Dar es Salaam, we think that there will be terrible congestion and even terrible delays there. Being landlocked, we have no choice in this; we have no choice but just to accept the inevitable and that is the inconveniences of having only to rely on one port.

[Fish] Do you think Zambian businesses are already making plans to reroute most of their imports and exports northwards through TAZARA to Dar es Salaam?

[(Kavendele)] Yes, yes. That is actually what is happening now because it is just very expensive to be able to pay that 125 percent duty and sales tax in South Africa. So, in our case, this morning, we informed our suppliers in Japan that they should now reroute all their spare parts and vehicles we have imported through Dar es Salaam. In business, that means, that now because we have already paid for those parts and vehicles, we now need to amend, to make amendments to their letters of credit so that they can now reach Dar es Salaam port. Even that amendment also does cost money. So, this whole thing really does add up the costs to the finished products in Zambia, and (?in due time), we will have unfortunately to pick up the bill.

[Fish] How do you view the effect on Zambia if South Africa closed the border completely? What would happen here?

[(Kavendele)] The effects will be terrible for the Zambian economy if we were altogether not to utilize South African ports. What it means is that even the things that we will bring through Dar es Salaam will be so expensive and most companies will not be able to afford to make this sudden change. So there would be temporary closures of businesses until things settle down and we don't known when that will be, but there will be mass unemployment. [end recording]

/6662
CSO: 3400/416

COMMENTARY URGES BOTHA TO HEAR 'VOICES OF REASON'

MB151442 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Station commentary: "President P.W. Botha and the South African Racial Problems"]

[Text] If President P.W. Botha's past utterances are anything to go by, they only serve to expose the man as totally unreliable, a master at the craft of hoodwinking, naive, and to his masters, reassuring. And his criticism of what he termed Western countries is actually directed at Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the United States Congress, and the British public for their unvaried disapproval of apartheid and all that this ideology stands for.

There is absolutely nothing new in President Botha's ongoing rantings at his National Party Congress in Durban this week. His solution to his country's problems is that the majority blacks should be continually denied decent education, homes, employment opportunities, [word indistinct], voting and democartic rights. In a nutshell, the best rule for South Africa is that the minority whites should aim at living the greatest life of affluence and opulence to the total exclusion of the majority black people.

Worse still, President Botha's camp has for some time now been considering ways and means to reduce the population of the people by such unconventional methods as doctoring water supplies to black townships and by the barrel of the gun.

The people and nations who have sood up and voiced against the abominable system of apartheid do not hate Mr Botha. They are simply saying that it is unnoble, unethical, evil to exploit a fellow human being just because he happens to be of different skin color. South Africa's solution to its current impasse lies not in President Botha meeting leaders of the Frontline States and other Western leaders. These are most unfortunately tactics aimed at buying more time to prepare himself and plan more brutal attacks on the defenselss black people in the region. The voices of reason have advised President Botha to release Mr Nelson Mandela and the rest of the political detainees, unban the ANC, declare an amnesty to all, and allow most of the political exiles to get back to their homelands so that together the people of South Africa can open up channels for dialogue and work out

democratic formulas and processes which will guarantee the right of all the people of South Africa. After all, the world is dealing with a South African problem and the solution will never come from only one sector of the community but from a plurality consensus.

Most unfortunately, Mr Botha sees himself and the white Afrikaner clique as the only [word indistinct]. But do the Afrikaners see that a violent storm has gathered overhead from whose downfall they cannot take shelter? To accuse men and women of goodwill, who are advocating for peaceful change in South Africa with minimum loss of life, as communist-inspired is not only naive but unreasonable. No other world power is preparing itself to pounce on South Africa's wealth, once the white minority and unrepresentative regime ceases to be the ruling group. On the contrary, it is the Western bloc which is using Mr Botha and his clique to resist the change because this will threaten the massive profits made out of the black man's slavery. Mr Botha would do well to take into account the voices of reason; they are on the side of justice and fairplay, which he ironically pretends to cherish so much.

/6662
CSO: 3400/416

BRIEFS

CLAIM TO DISPUTED LAND DROPPED--Zambia has withdrawn its claim to a disputed land at the border with Malawi near Isoka District because it has been established that the land belongs to Malawi. Civil Service Minister of State John Mwondela said this in parliament, answering a question on behalf of the prime minister. He said the commission appointed to settle the dispute in 1983 had recommended that Zambia withdraw from the disputed territory in the (Knanylala) area and stick to the present boundary of Nyala River. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 14 Aug 86 MB] /6662

ARMY LEADER AFFIRMS STRENGTH-The head of the army, Chris Tian Tembo, has declared that the army will continue to defend the country even in the face of attacks by racist South Africa. Lieutenant-general Tembo said if South Africa had to attack, the army is prepared to defend to the last man. He said that at mini-commonwealth meeting in London at the beginning of this month it became clear that things in southern Africa had reached a very critical stage. Lt-Gen Tembo said Zambia should not be blackmailed and bullied into abandoning her principles by South Africa's restriction on cargo shippings. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 19 Aug 86 MB] /6662

KAUNDA DEFENDS TEACHING SOCIALISM--President Kaunda has said the teaching of scientific socialism in institutions of learning will not affect the existence of Christinaity in the country. The president told a Swedish television correspondent that because of Zambia's deep commitment to religion, it is not possible that people can be changed by the teaching of scientific socialism in institutions of learning. He said the teaching of scientific socialism (?should) be done on a voluntary basis, and those students not wishing to study should not be penalized. He said that for this reason, he did not see how a controversy can arise between the church and the proponents of scientific socialism. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 17 Aug 86 MB] /6662

CSO: 3400/416

MUGABE ANNOUNCES NET GROWTH IN AGRICULTURE

MB311313 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has said that the country's agricultural production has increased at an average rate of 4.5 per cent since independence, making Zimbabwe one of the few countries in sub-Saharan Africa with a positive net growth rate. Opening the congress of the Commercial Farmers' Union in Harare today, Comrade Mugabe said the increase is above the potential growth rate of 3.6 per cent. This, he said, is a great achievement considering the difficulties faced by producers. The volume of commercial agricultural output has risen by 9.0 per cent since 1980. The volume of commercial agriculture output also rose by 9 per cent since 1980.

The prime minister explained that in the 5-year national development plan, investment in agriculture has been targeted to cost 998 million dollars. He also disclosed that the amount is 13 per cent of the total anticipated investment in Zimbabwe. Comrade Mugabe pointed out that the EEC [European Economic Community] imported 1,900 tons of prime Zimbabwean beef during the past 6 months. He said the consignment was worth 13.2 million dollars.

Speaking on the same occasion, the minister of lands, agriculture, and rural resettlement Comrade Moven Mahachi, said food security is a national responsibility which must be borne by all sectors of the country's economy. Comrade Mahachi added that the government attaches importance to increases in agricultural production and the promotion of conservation through the adoption of correct farming methods. He said when deciding the country's agricultural policy, the government tries to involve all organizations which have interests and are directly affected by decisions reaached in respect of the sector.

/8309
CSO: 3400/407

BRIEFS

ZIMBABWE, PRC TECHNICAL COOPERATION--Zimbabwe and the People's Republic of China today signed a protocol on technical cooperation for the Chitungwiza garments factory. The agreement was signed by the minister of state for community development and women's affairs, Comrade Teurai Ropa Nhongo, and the Chinese ambassador, Comrade (Zeng Jaweng). Under the agreement Chinese technical experts will supervise and train Zimbabweans and expand and diversify the operations of the Chitungwiza garment factory. Speaking at the ceremony, Comrade Teurai Ropa Nhopa said the ministry planned to establish a garment factory in each province in order to meet the planned production and marketing targets. Comrade Teurai Ropa Hongo [as printed] said the garment factory at Chitungwiza started operation in 1984 and since then it has been able to produce school uniforms for supply to all the schools in the Chitungwiza area. She added that the ministry has engaged a fulltime sales manager to promote sales of the products from the factory. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 29 Jul 86] /8309

CSO: 3400/407

FOUR SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE CARRIERS ASSIGNED TO CAPE WATERS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Aug 86 p 15

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. —Four surface-to-surface missile carriers are to be stationed in Simonstown.

Rear-Admiral Chris Bennett said the first ship, the as-yet unnamed P1569, had already been assigned to Cape waters and would be joined by the others in the next two to three years.

All nine of the Ministers Class strike craft were previously stationed in Durban.

Admiral Bennett said having the ships in the Cape would add substantial punch to the new Naval Command West's arsenal.

The 430-ton vessels, which carry six Skerpioen (Gabriel II) missiles, have been in service since 1978.

Admiral Bennett said he had no doubt about their capability in heavy seas around the Cape.

"If they are treated correctly and stupid antics are not carried out in bad weather, I don't see any problems," he said.

One of the ships would be used as a back-up when others were having refits or repairs.

Admiral Bennett did not elaborate on the deployment of the vessels or disclose when the squadron would be fully integrated with Naval Command West's fleet.

According to Jane's Fighting Ships, the first three were built in Haifa, Israel, between September 1977 and May 1978.

Since then, they have been built at the Sandock Austral shipyards in Durban. The last was commissioned this year.

The rationalisation of the South African Navy was intended to reduce the number of support staff and make more men available to serve in active posts, Admiral Bennett said.

He said the transition started at the beginning of the year with the formation of Naval Command West with headquarters at Silvermine and Naval Command East with headquarters in Durban.

It came about because complications arose in the structure of the navy when it moved its headquarters from Simonstown to Pretoria about five years ago.

The old command structure was complex with an excessively high staff requirement and duplication of personnel. There was also a fair amount of conflict of interest within the commands, he said.

"A committee was established in the navy a few years ago to investigate streamlining. It made recommendations which were passed on to the Geldenhuys Committee, which accepted them.

"Out of the investigation came the knowledge that we needed to simplify our lines of command." Sapa.

/9317
CSO: 3400/396

MINISTER SAYS SANCTIONS NOT TO AFFECT HEALTH SERVICES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Aug 86 p 4

[Text]

THE Minister of National Health and Population Development, Dr Willie van Niekerk, says health services in South Africa will continue normally in the event of sanctions and he doubts whether any country will stop supplies of medicines on moral grounds.

Dr Van Niekerk said in Parow that South Africa had strong pharmaceutical companies which would create a furore overseas if sanctions on medicines were proposed.

He said the Black population in South Africa was the largest consumer of medicine and no country could afford on moral ground to withhold their pharmaceutical products.

No company had a monopoly on medicine and sanctions in this field would go against all principles of morality.

Dr Van Niekerk said that on no account would South Africa withhold medical care from neighbouring states if sanctions were imposed.

And in Johannesburg Dr Van Niekerk opened the impressive R8 million new headquarters of the Dental Association of South Africa.

Referring to the use of trees and plants in the building of concrete and glass, Dr Van Niekerk paid tribute to Dasa and the architects, Bental and Abramson, for a structure that was aesthetically pleasing.

"This building stands out as an example of superior, aesthetic design, symmetry of features and perfection of proportions," he said.

It was a proud monument for the dental profession and a fitting headquarters for Dasa, which represented dentists of South Africa and South West Africa regardless of race, colour or creed, or whether they were in private or state practice, he added.

/9317
CSO: 3400/396

NAFCOC PRESIDENT CALLS FOR MANDELA'S RELEASE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 6 Aug 86 p 3

[Article by Michael Tissong]

[Text]

The Government does not benefit by keeping African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela in jail, the president of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc), Dr Sam Motsuenyane, said yesterday.

Dr Motsuenyane told a meeting of the Public Relations Institute of South Africa in Johannesburg that, in the interests of national stability and justice, Mandela should be released.

"The Government says it is willing to release him if he renounces violence. There should be no conditions placed on his release. He has served his term and, if he comes out, there are laws which apply to everyone.

"There is no need for the Government to insist that he renounces violence. We would like to see him released unconditionally."

Dr Motsuenyane said black businessmen wanted stability in the country so that the free enterprise system could take root in the townships.

"At a conference we had, we asked the Government to lift the state of emergency because we did not see anything good in it. The Government cannot achieve stability by putting more pressure on black people and denying them the right to express legitimate grievances.

'Reforms inadequate'

"We also appeal to the Government to remove all discriminatory legislation such as the Black Urban Areas Act, the Group Areas Act, the Population Registration Act and other laws which make the lives of black people miserable.

"Bad laws cannot be reformed — they must be scrapped. The reforms the Government is engaging in are not having an impact because they are inadequate.

"Social and residential restrictions must be lifted. It is ridiculous opening up the central business district to blacks then refusing to let them to live near work.

"It is lack of movement on behalf of the Government that is going to make Nafcoc become more and more politicised.

"The black businessman is going to become more and more involved in pressure for change. We live where our businesses are going up in flames and cannot remain aloof from what is happening around us."

Dr Motsuenyane also urged the private sector to become more involved in promoting free enterprise among blacks by contributing to efforts in which Nafcoc was involved.

/12828
CSO: 3400/386

BLACK-WHITE UNITY AGAINST APARTHEID URGED

EA151525 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 14 Aug 86

["Unattributed commentary": "Bothas Reaffirmation of White Dictatorship in Our Country"]

[Text] Compatriots, last night the people of South Africa and the rest of hunanity were treated to an arrogant reaffirmation by the racist state president, Pieter Willem Botha, that the apartheid system will continue unchanged. Addressing the closing session of the federal congress of his nationalist party, Botha told the world in no uncertain terms that his regime is not in any way prepared to [words indistinct] with its apartheid policy. At a time when every thinking person in our country and abroad is saying apartheid must end now, the ruling clique [words indistinct] for what is really is: a clique of die-hard racists, hide-bound reactionaries and bloodthirsty fascist braggarts, who will heed nobody [words indistinct]. Botha told the world that the hated group areas act, the population registration act and white domination will remain in force as long as he is still in power. [Words indistinct] claiming to be a reformer and democrat, he scorned the [words indistinct] right of all South Africans to vote for the government of their (?choice). He pledged to perpetuate the Bantustan system and the Balkanization of our country and to continue the [words indistinct].

The racist ringleader even (?made ways of telling) even his puppets that all what they can do is to advise him and not to tell him on how to continue with his policies of white domination and racial discrimination. During the party congress, Botha and his henchmen [words indistinct] their reformist march and came out in the open as clearcut Afrikaners who believe in the oppression and slavery in the black majority. The apartheid congress shattered the hopes of those who were still thinking that somthing will come out of Botha's [word indistinct]. He dismissed the notion of genuine negotiations with the popular representatives of our people, offering to consider it if we accept conditions which we have already rejected and will continue to reject.

Instead, Botha promised to negotiate with his approved [words indistinct] created by his regime to further his police. Posturing like a pathetic dictator in the mold of his predecessor and mentor, Hitler, whose fascist rule was brought to an end 41 years ago, the apartheid president stood throughout the congress pretending that he can withstand and defeat all the forces at home and abroad that are engaged in the struggle to end his system of white minority (?rule). At a time when the whole world is demanding the uplifting of the draconian state of emergency and the removal of the murderous troops and police in black residential areas, racist leaders at the federal congress dismissed those popular demands and vowed to intensify repression. The racists promised our people more brutal repression, boasting of the might of the murderous apartheid armed forces and polices.

The outcome of the apartheid congress was a slap in the face of Pretoria's self-proclaimed wartime allies for Botha and his henchmen flung an insult in their faces, telling them in no uncertain terms that they have no need for their advise. Instead, Botha in his opening address accused the forces internationally who are opposed to his crimes, saying they are guilty of trying to [words indistinct].

Those who have tied themselves to the policy of so-called constructive engagement are now [words indistinct], which has encouraged the obduracy and arrogance of the apartheid regime. Botha insulted his allies precisely because he knows that their criticism of his policies is like the barking of a toothless bulldog. He knows that even after this arrogant speech in (?Durban) they will still find ways of comforting him and protect him from punitive measures internationally. The racist delegates behaved the way they did in Durban because they know that even at this hour those who have openly declared their greed for the minerals coming from South Africa will continue supporting them.

The apartheid ringleaders at the Durban congress reaffirmed what we have said time and again: that apartheid cannot be reformed; it must be destroyed. The message they had for the oppressed majority was that their slavery will continue. Botha even said it clearly that as long as he is in power there will be no repealing of all the hated laws which are the pillars of the genocidal apartheid system. To us, Botha was saying everyone who wants the repealing of all these laws must first unseat him from power. [sentence indistinct]

Constitutional minister, Chris Heunis, cynically offered our people a right to vote for puppets who will assist in advising Botha on how to maintain his rule. Our people will continue to reject this national statutory council as they have vowed to already. We are certain that no genuine patriot will ever dirty his hands by participating in it. The position taken by the racists in their congress showed us where they stand and what they are prepared to do. Their positions have made it clear to those who were still hoping to work within any of Botha's structures to realize that the time has come for them to quit. The time has also come for those who serve in the apartheid triracial parliament and the Bantustan's and claim to stand for a democratic South Africa to abandon the illusion that these bodies can do anything to solve the problems of our country. [Words indistinct] racist

army and police who are massacring our people every day, to continue holding out the vain hope that they can do anything to bring about a just and social order which will (?appease) the people and to aid and abet the Pretoria regime in perpetrating its rule of terror. Botha and his fellow fascists have openly declared war on the people. So to continue working within his institutions is to side with him in this conflict.

The time for all the [words indistinct], the Buthelezis, the Matanzimas, the Sebes and the like to resign is now. Quit the sinking ship of apartheid and join the people in their march towards freedom. Let there be no black person left within Botha's institutions. The situation of obtaining in our country no longer allows [words indistinct]. One is either on the side of Botha or one is on the side of the people. There is no middle road.

We would also like to call on our white compatriots to realize the kind of danger Botha is leading them into. During the congress, speaker after speaker was calling on whites to close ranks and defend apartheid. [Words indistinct] keeping whites against the oppressed majority. The time has therefore come for all white democrats to reject Botha's empty calls and join the democratic movement. What we are offering to our white compatriots is the only way out of the crisis, which will surely engulf them, and that in the near future. To them we say: Renounce Botha and his apartheid privileges, join the anti-racist forces in the struggle for a free and democratic South Africa.

To us, the oppressed majority, the only way open is to intensify our onslaught against the apartheid [words indistinct]. In the first place, we never expected anything to come out of the racist congress. We never expected Botha to suddenly become a liberator, but the outcome of the congress has reaffirmed out already proven path: the intensification of mass political activities and armed struggle.

Botha said last night that those who want the repeal of all apartheid laws, like group areas and population registration acts must first unseat him from power. We have already (?pledged that) and we are determined to fulfill it. The apartheid regime must be destroyed now as a matter of urgency. The battle lines are clear. Botha and his supporters are already in their war trenches, in the laager. We have to rally together also and hit hard at the enemy. The time to act is now. Botha is behaving like [words indistinct] Vorster, but because his regime is in danger it is (?incapable). [Words indistinct] he is trying to do is to organize his demoralized and [word indistinct] forces for the last, but futile, defence strategy. So, we have to intensify the offensive. The future is on our side. Apartheid must go. Forward to a people's government. From ungovernability to people's power.

/6662
CSO: 3400/413

GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY LAUNCHING ALIEN 'WITCHHUNT'

MB090802 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 8 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] The government has launched a massive witchhunt for "aliens" working in South Africa.

The Department of Home Affairs has written letters to employers in the country, asking for particulars of their "alien" employees.

It defines "aliens" as persons who are not South African citizens, and adds that "aliens who have a right to permanent residence but who have not yet been naturalised as South African citizens are to be included".

This is the latest development in the citizenship controversy, which has seen:

--The government announcing that any person who employs citizens of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei without permission faces a fine of R5,000 or two years' imprisonment;

--Bophuthatswana's declaration that their "citizens" would not be allowed to hold dual citizenship; and

--Government threats to repatriate "aliens" if sanctions are imposed on South Africa.

Particulars required from employers include "aliens'" addresses, temporary residence permit number, nationality, date of employment, and occupation.

Spokesmen for the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Federated Chamber of Industries yesterday said they were not aware of the letters.

The Department of Home Affairs had not responded to our inquiries about the letters by late yesterday.

On Wednesday, a spokesman said that they had noted our queries, but we should not expect an early response "as your questions will be forwarded to higher authorities".

A spokesman for the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), said his organisation would not hesitate to take action against employers who work hand in glove with the government.

"We will watch the whole thing closely. We know that some employers have sided with apartheid when it suited their interests.

"This is why we hold bosses accountable for the mess the country finds itself in," he said.

The Council of Unions South Africa (CUSA) called on employers to disobey the directive.

"This is one area where employers can respond by not sending back the forms," a spokesman said.

/6662
CSO: 3400/413

CISKEI MINISTER DISCUSSES HOMELAND'S INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

East London DAILY DISPATCH (Supplement) in English 30 Jul 86 p 9

[Article by Owen Vanqa]

[Text]

Unprecedented industrial growth is taking place in Ciskei, according to the Minister of Finance and Economic Development, Chief M. E. P. Malefane.

He attributes this expansion mainly to the tax reforms introduced last year which is said to have made the independent state Africa's first tax haven.

The contention of industrial growth is further supported by figures released by the managing director of the Ciskei Peoples Development Bank, Mr Cecil Vanda.

He says that 30 new companies signed industrial agreements with the development bank to the value of R229.4 million during the 1985-86 financial year. These agreements will facilitate the provision of a further 4 960 employment opportunities for Ciskeians in the industrial sector.

This brings the total of employment opportunities in the industrial sector in Ciskei to 26 054.

In May this year, Chief Malefane told the National Assembly in his budget speech that the adverse effects of the economic recession and slowdown in industrial expansion experienced generally in Southern Africa had largely been countered in Ciskei and had been held at bay by the new tax reforms and other economic concessions relating to deregulation, privatisation and the promotion of the free enterprise philosophy in Ciskei.

He said through the country's commitment to a system of free enterprise, it had within four years attained a far more viable economy than many of the so called pre-industrial African countries where there was famine, poor diet and poverty.

He told the Assembly that already industrialists had invested an amount of some R167 million in Dimbaza, providing employment for about 14 000. An amount of R66 million had been invested in 25 factories operating at Fort Jackson employing about 6 000, and a further R163 million had been invested in 15 factories at Alice, Keiskammahoek, Mdantsane, Sada, Wesley and Zwelitsha and employed about 6 000.

Once other contractually committed factories are established, there will be a total of 163 factories employing about 40 000, which represents an industrial investment of some R500 million in aggregate.

He said the rapid expansion taking place strained the limited capital available to finance developmental demands and the concomitant obligation to service that development.

He said the Presidential Executive Council was considering the possibility of establishing a seperate department of industry, commerce and tourism in order to be able to administer all the important functions concerned with industrial growth. Such a department would play a significant role in the further development of Ciskei. At present these functions fall under his department.

Mr Vanda says several overseas industrial projects in Ciskei came from France, the USA, Israel, Hong Kong, Taiwan and Argentina.

He says that an additional R14.8 million investment in industry in Ciskei is involved in expansions at 19 existing factories in Dimbaza and Fort Jackson.

This year marks the introduction of a new concept in industrial development in Ciskei. "Today, with the large number number of factories operational in the industrial estates of the independent state, a need has arisen for smaller industries to serve the needs of the larger manufacturing concerns," said Mr Vanda.

He says many industrialists had taken advantage of the People Bank's smaller factory flats which vary in size from 250 to 450 square metres. Fifteen factory flats have already been completed in Fort Jackson and Dimbaza, while 12 are still under construction and a further 16 are in the planning stages.

In total, R110.2 million has been invested in industrial buildings in Ciskei.

For the first time in the 10-year history of the bank, private industrial investment exceeded that of the public sector by 27 per cent at the end of the 1985-86 financial year.

"As this is the first year that this desirable situation has been achieved, it would appear that Ciskei's new economic policies (mainly the abolition of company tax) are proving effective in attracting largely self-funding industries, thus reducing the taxpayers burden with respect to industrial development," Mr Vanda said.

Asked about Ciskei factories that were packing up and being liquidated, he said these were few. "It is symptomatic of the economic climate generally and Ciskei is very fortunate because people going under are far less here than for example those in the PWV area."

The small C..eian manufacturer is also taken care of.

The small business division of the Peoples Bank is also contributing to this sector in Ciskei, providing loans, training and management assistance services to businessmen.

It has embarked on a programme whereby competent Ciskeians who own small industries that have outgrown their informal status are assisted to set up factories in designated industrial areas. To date five new wholly owned Ciskeian manufacturing companies have been established in this way.

The Peoples Bank has granted 1 095 business loans to the value of R23 million to Ciskeian entrepreneurs since 1976. Of these, 300 loans to the value of R6.9 million were granted during the past financial year and resulted in the formation of 59 new businesses.

To date, the division has concentrated mainly on commercial development in the more urbanised areas of Ciskei. However, according to Mr Vanda, this is changing now with the bank expanding its operations in the rural areas where traditional crafts are being revived. "In this way we have also brought a steady income of some R100 a month to over 60 of these craftsmen," said Mr Vanda.

Investors: Government Paved Way

A spirit of optimism pervades the decision of industrialists to invest in Ciskei, according to the president of the Ciskei Chamber of Industries, Mr Leon Schonknecht.

He says the remarkable growth in Ciskei is directly attributable to the positive investment climate created by the government.

The bold and imaginative tax reforms, he said, had been followed up with significant land reforms in terms of which both Ciskeians and investors can obtain title to land and buildings.

"The effects of the current economic recession pervading Southern Africa have also been felt in Ciskei and many industrialists are currently looking at export markets to stimulate growth and maintain production levels."

/9317
CSO: 3400/400

REPORTER DISCUSSES STUDY ON COMPLEXITIES OF CROSSROADS SITUATION

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 18-24 Jul 86 pp 6-7

[Article by Jean Le May]

[Text] THE development of Cape Town's Crossroads community from an anti-apartheid symbol and a relatively democratic community to an increasingly repressive "mini-bantustan" was the focus of a conference paper this week at the University of Cape Town.

Josette Cole, a Surplus People's Project (SPP) worker, presented a paper entitled "Crossroads: from popular resistance to mini-bantustan".

The conference, organised by the university's Centre for African Studies, involved 53 papers on the theme "Western Cape: Roots and Realities".

Cole's paper highlighted:

- How Crossroads women, who had been a formidable, militant force in the area, were relegated a peripheral role in the area's power struggles.
- How the private sector, specifically the Urban Foundation, developed an alliance with *verligtes* in the government and devised a joint strategy to deal with Crossroads resistance.
- How squatter leader Johnsen Nqxobongwana first formed an informal alliance with "progressive" organisations, then lost control of the area to them and later opposed them, leading to the major battles earlier this year.

Cole analysed political developments in Crossroads in three crucial periods: the early years of Crossroads and its transition from a provisional settlement to a community with clearly established leadership; the reformist years, 1979 to 1983, where the social reconstruction of Crossroads from above and from within is identifiable; and the recent period of more general political mobilisation and resistance to apartheid policies.

"The history of Crossroads begins to capture the complexity and contradictory nature of political developments as they have unfolded in the squatter struggles of the Cape Peninsula," she noted.

"The militancy and leadership of Crossroads women became clear in 1976 (when) the Supreme Court ruled in favour of Crossroads in an attempt by the Cape Divisional Council to have it demolished as a health hazard.

"From then on the council was obliged to provide additional facilities. Schools and clinics were provided. During this period a system of overlapping wardsmen and homeguards developed. These were largely traditional and as early as 1976 the social mechanisms were in place which could, if necessary, reproduce the coercion and exploitation operative in the homelands.

"At the same time, women organised themselves around specific community needs; these women became a formidable force in Crossroads," she said.

"After the Soweto uprisings of 1976, the newly-formed Urban Foundation formed an alliance with a

more *verligte* grouping inside the National Party.

"Dr Piet Koornhof became Minister of Plural Relations in 1978. Together with the Urban Foundation he was to prove a formidable force in devising solutions to the resistance strugglers of Crossroads and their supporters," she said.

Within days of coming into office, Koornhof stopped the wholesale removal of Crossroads people and met with the leaders of the community. This ushered in a more sophisticated phase in its history, in which a divide and rule strategy would have a profound effect on the leadership and the future of the community.

The next phase, involving "the process of reform and repression integral to any social restructuring", would eventually transform the Crossroads struggle. It created new opportunities for co-option, corruption and the emergence of a new political alliance in the community.

"The increasing bureaucratisation and undermining of democratic procedures can be traced to developments which flowed out of Koornhof's initiatives.

"In the process, Crossroads women were removed from the decision-making positions.

"Under Koornhof's dispensation — which reflected the thinking of the Riekert Commission — certain categories of Crossroads residents would qualify under the new housing scheme. Those who did not qualify could 'elect' to return to the homelands where jobs and housing would be offered.

"Blacks in the urban areas without jobs or housing could expect much tighter controls.

"An important feature was the pivotal role of the private sector in providing housing. This was a move away from total state control of housing and once more reflected Riekert."

In Cole's opinion, Koornhof used Crossroads to test developing strategies and tactics towards squatter control and influx regulation.

"Faced as he was with the limited demands of the Crossroads spokesmen, who on the whole trusted him and believed in reform, it was not difficult for him to out-manoeuvre and eventually co-opt both groupings represented by the delegations which met him.

"Struggles for control of Crossroads took place in tandem with the struggle for control from 'above'.

"Internal struggles were shaped by state strategies as well as by social process. The restructuring of Crossroads required formative and defensive strategies. Consent and co-option were integral to this process."

During 1978 a new political alliance began to emerge, as eager as Koornhof to take over social and political control of the community, and despite the myth propagated by outside organisations involved in the "Save Crossroads Campaign" that the community was homogenous.

"The alliance was led by Johnson Nqxobongwana who had come to realise, along with some of the men in the community, that political control of Crossroads meant control over the community's economic resources and the resources promised by outside organisations."

In August 1978, elections for a Crossroads chairman were held. Nqxobongwana won and appointed Oliver Memani as his vice chairman and fourteen others to a central committee.

"This committee then began to restructure Crossroads to its own plans. It soon became apparent there was little room for political dissent. Those who challenged the new authority found themselves faced with repression, in the shape of the homeguard system.

"It gradually formed itself into a semi-police unit, under Sam Ndima, a loyal Nqxobongwana man. Residents began referring to wardsmen as headmen. What one was beginning to see was an alliance between the traditional sector and the aspirant petty-bourgeoisie.

"In the early 1980s there were increasingly frequent allegations that Nqxobongwana was a sell-out. He often met, for instance, with Timo Bezuidenhoud, appointed Chief Commissioner late in 1979. A tendency of Nqxobongwana to collaborate with the state became a major source of tension.

"From late 1981 to 1983 a cold war existed between Nqxobongwana and Memani, who, with some followers, split from the executive."

In the midst of this power struggle, Nqxobongwana became involved with the embryonic "progressive" movement in the Peninsula which eventually became the United Democratic Front.

"But after 1981 other squatter struggles developed which were to force shifts of state strategy towards influx control and thus further complicate the history of Crossroads."

These struggles led to the establishment of other squatter camps within Crossroads. Eventually, after his infamous helicopter ride over the Cape Peninsula with PW Botha in March, 1983, Koornhof announced a new solution: the building of Khayelitsha.

"Illegal black residents were expected to return to the homelands, and all blacks in the Peninsula were faced with the threat of removal. The proposed resettlement was totally rejected by township organisations, the squatter communities, the private sector, church bodies and the international community.

"The UDF began actively to campaign against the removal.

"In the course of the next three years, during which Old Crossroads led by Nqxobongwana aligned itself openly with the UDF to resist removal to Khayelitsha, contradictions within the popular front began to emerge.

"The increasing failure of influx control and the state's attempt to introduce 'orderly urbanisation' intensified the stresses within a divided community.

"The leadership eventually confronted distinctive political choices.

"During December 1984, when violent conflict erupted first in Crossroads, the united front of the squatter leaders was demonstrably fragile. In the course of 1985 a State of Emergency was declared in a third of the country, extended to the Western Cape in October.

"By the end of 1985 there were signs of struggles by the Crossroads leadership to establish legitimacy. There were clear indications that some of the leadership, symbolised by Nqxobongwana, were adopting new strategies. As the internal crisis deepened, the informal agreement between Nqxobongwana and the UDF began to fall apart.

"By then rent increases had become a major grievance. A campaign begun as a peaceful rent boycott soon escalated into open confrontation.

"Nqxobongwana's arrest (in late January), along with the "comrades", sparked off a major protest. The alleged presence of a Tswana-speaking removal squad sparked off the second violent protest. Within days 16 people had died and 230 were seriously wounded.

"Viljoen announced that phase two of New Crossroads, shelved in 1983, would start again and that Old Crossroads would be upgraded.

"During Nqxobongwana's imprisonment (January to April) the executive lost control of the political economy of Crossroads. By the time he returned, after his acquittal, he had decided to take the offensive against the progressive organisations.

"In the course of school and consumer boycotts and general unrest in the Peninsula during the year, a growing number of residents in both Old and New Crossroads became increasingly critical of the undisciplined role of the "comrades" in the surrounding squatter communities.

"Nqxobongwana was able to take advantage of this and mobilise a significant section of both Old and New Crossroads behind his political project of ridding them of potential threats to his political and economic control.

"By the end of 1985, traditional headmen had rejoined Nqxobongwana in his crusade against "comrades" linked to the UDF and its affiliated organisations.

"In the course of 1986 Nqxobongwana and other leaders of old Crossroads would join forces with the SAP and the SADF to openly attack the comrades and destroy their bases of support — the satellite squatter communities."

This led to the bitter battles of May and June — in which scores died and tens of thousands lost their homes.

The Migrants:

"IF a car has not got a woman inside in this society, it runs the risk of being stuck. Women have their own way of putting their spanner in the works."

This quote, from a Cape Town migrant worker and member of the Western Cape Hostel Dwellers Association, was used by Dr Mamphela Ramphele to explain why the association had dropped the word "men" from its name.

Delivering a lecture entitled "The male-female dynamic between migrant workers in the Western Cape" at the "Western Cape: Roots and Realities" conference at the University of Cape Town, Ramphele said gender relations were crucial to an understanding of power relations in the migrant worker community.

The failure to understand how power relations were influenced by relations between the sexes had led, for example, to the "tragic events" at the Crossroads squatter camp in the past few weeks.

Whereas it was the defiance of women in the face of the influx control system that had led to Crossroads being established as a permanent feature of Cape Town, women had reliquished control "in deference to the male-dominated system of headmen".

Brutalised Men Who in Turn Brutalize Their Women

The deliberate exclusion of the word "men" from the hostel association title might seem a small concession, but it was a significant shift, both in the style of organisation and in the general perception of women by migrant men.

"There are no short cuts to the evolution of alternative power relations. When the hostel association was started it was conceived, structured and launched by men for the purpose of addresing hostel men's issues," she said.

However, through practice and discussion it became clear to the men that the "silent power" of women, for example, in pressurising men to take family housing in Khayelitsha, could not be ignored.

The example of the hostel association is in stark contrast to both the situation at Crossroads, and the position of women in the migrant hostels generally.

Ramphele, who has worked at UCT after spending six years in a remote Northern Transvaal village to where she was banished, painted a grim picture of the lot of women in migrant worker hostels in the Western Cape.

There were a "significant number" of women living in the Cape Town hostels — wives, local women and younger relatives from the rural areas.

For many, their access to the city depended on the goodwill of husband or lover and thus placed these women in an extremely dependent position.

However, hostel women played an economic function which was not calculated in either the family or the national accounts. Women not only reproduced labour, but also played a "particularly onerous" nurturing role in the hostels.

"To have to clean up not only after your own family but after other strangers is too much to expect of any person. Yet these women have no choice".

Nurturing also involved soothing the wounded egos of migrant men, who were both "dehumanised" at their workplace and looked down by many urban township dwellers. Such a man was "bound to be unreasonably assertive in relation to his partner ... There is little scope for reason and discussion and women suffer assaults and other abuses silently.

"It is the only way in which this man can reaffirm his humanity and maintain some measure of control over his environment.

"The women are thus silent unpaid psycho-therapists to keep these men sane in a brutal and insane world."

Stressing the importance of these power relations for political activists, Ramphele said the "rot" in Crossroads

had set in when women relinquished control over the settlement to a male-dominated system of headmen. Outsiders had "consciously or unconsciously" reinforced that phenomenon.

It was "easier to deal with orthodox leadership than to attempt to strengthen the hand of people operating at an informal level with no rigid leadership structures. This is interesting in the light of the rhetoric about democracy.

"This mistake was made by all groups: lawyers, community workers and churches. Thus those purporting to be headmen won the day and made their fortunes."

She criticised progressive political leadership which was clearly working against the interest of the majority in their areas.

"Short-term gains were allowed to overshadow issues of principle. No one was concerned about the exclusion of women and ordinary people from the decision-making process".

Ramphele also criticised opposition political groupings for allowing supporters to operate under a political morality that "would have been unacceptable anywhere else".

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CSO: 3400/400

HIGH PRICES FOR BLACK HOUSING PROJECTS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 31 Jul 86 p 13

[Article by McKeed Kotlolo]

[Text] **The housing shortage, a major problem in black townships for many years, may become a thing of the past in the Pretoria area.**

This is thanks to the private sector and the recent signing of multimillion-rand contracts between development companies and Mamelodi and Atteridgeville local authorities.

But the projects are seen by many as aimed more at making profits than eliminating the housing backlog.

Most people on waiting lists cannot afford to buy the sites, let alone build their own houses.

Serviced sites in Mamelodi sell for of R5 500 for 300 sq m.

The Atteridgeville Town Council signed a R13 million housing contract with the Habitech Construction Company.

This was followed by an estimated R40 million contract between the Mamelodi Town Council and the Family Housing Association (FHA), an Urban Foundation housing utility company.

The planned FHA houses will cost between R20 000 and R60 000.

The FHA will develop 1 300 sites in Mamelodi Gardens, an elite area in Mamelodi East, while Habitech in Atteridgeville will build in Extension 1, also an elite area.

The executive chairman of the Urban Foundation, Mr Jan Steyn, has stressed that their commitment was to meet the needs of all those who did not have houses or were inadequately housed.

NEEDS OF POOR

He said at the launch of the Mamelodi Gardens project that there must be strong emphasis on meeting the needs of the poor.

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CSO: 3400/386

TRANSKEI RESETTLEMENT AREA BECOMES MODEL TOWN

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Jul 86 p 15

[Article by Frank Jeans]

[Text]

Transkei might well have a lesson for South African housing developers in the reshaping of a little place called Ilinge which began as a resettlement area 20 years ago.

In creating a real town status on a R6 million budget, the Transkeians hit on the right format — a spread of work and prosperity over 200 small, local builders, with contracts ranging from six weeks and valued at R3 600 to R6 600 for 14 weeks.

The Development Bank of South Africa has put R4,8 million into the Ilinge scheme which will eventually put 3 000 new homes on to the market, which, along with the 1 600 existing units, will go a long way in providing upgraded accommodation for the 12 000 population.

Man behind the labour-based building programme is Mr James Croswell of Johannesburg-based civil engineering consultancy James Croswell and Associates. He recently told a University of Witwatersrand seminar: "We are providing for 500 man-years of labour and employing about 300 men at peak periods in a town where only 400 men, or 33 percent of the official population, have formal employment."

Mr Croswell, who is also chairman of the housing committee of the South African Property Owners Association (Sapoa), believes the wide use of labour-based industry is vital to the future of the country.

"We are introducing unskilled black labour to free market enterprise by subcontracting to small local groups and so as to disperse income as widely as possible, most contractors' teams employ 12 to 16 men," he says.

"The new era of African construction lies in low-cost housing for the masses and the future wealth of the building industry hinges on the speed of its adaptability to the concept of Third World labour-based programmes.

"Opting out with sophisticated machinery is easy but new types of project management programmes must be evolved to encourage the maximum number of workers."

Certainly, Ilinge will be a case study for the building industry, for so far it has only a gravel road, a few water pipes, some pit latrines, unnamed streets, no electricity and no public phone.

It's a commendable task by the builders when it is remembered that the average household income is R78 a month (ranging from R15 to R300).

Only 28 percent of the economically active section of the population is employed and about 70 percent of the houses have only one or two rooms.

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CSO: 3400/356

CAPE STUDY PREDICTS MASSIVE BLACK INFLUX

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 5 Aug 86 p 4

[Text] CAPE TOWN — A massive and continuing influx of black people from economically disadvantaged rural areas into the Peninsula region has been predicted by the Cape Town city council.

By the year 2000 there should be 1 379 330 blacks — excluding coloureds — in the Cape Town metropolitan transport area, according to a new study. The area concerned includes greater Cape Town, Stellenbosch, Paarl, Wellington, Somerset West and Gordon's Bay.

The report, before the utilities and works committee yesterday, said previous forecasts even by outside agencies "proved to be unsuitable" partly because they had not taken account of the immigration.

Influx between 1980 and 1985 had been massive, and would probably continue, according to the report, compiled by Mr R A Stroud, principal town planner of the metropolitan transport planning branch.

Statistics in the report itself of the present black population had been determined fro. . existing records of "all authorities concerned with this population group".

The present black population of the metropolitan area was 568 174, the report said. This figure was used to predict probable black population figures of 770 871 in 1990, 1 037 473 five years later and 1 379 330 by the year 2000.

In the year 2000 the population could be as high as 2 027 986 or as low as 965 561, the report said. — Sapa.

/12828
CSO: 3400/386

EFFORTS UNDERWAY TO ENCOURAGE TRANSKEI INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

East London DAILY DISPATCH (Supplement) in English 30 Jul 86 pp 6, 7

[Article by Janette Bennett]

[Text]

External factors have taken their toll on industrial growth but Transkei remains confident for the future and is taking active steps to overcome problems, according to the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC) senior manager, industrial development, Mr Ian Jonsson.

He said the economic recession, political unrest, disinvestment campaigns, and imposition of quotas on South African goods had affected Transkei's industrial growth.

"The present exchange rate means that important materials are very expensive but companies cannot always take advantage of the export potential due to quotas or bans on Southern African goods."

Many companies established to serve export markets have had to adapt to serving increasingly competitive local markets where selling prices cannot always be adjusted to reflect the high cost of imported materials.

However, the TDC is working closely with the Department of Commerce, Industry and Tourism to create a "more conducive environment" for development in Transkei. This, said Mr Jonson, was illustrated by the recent announcement that freehold title of land would soon be available to industralists.

"This action, together with a more active promotional strategy and a planned development programme, should counteract the negative forces," Mr Jonsson said.

He lauded the recently established development of the Cabinet Secretariat's initiative to forge clear channels of communication between the government and industrialists.

Mr Jonsson said the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) was active in the region and their assistance was useful and welcome.

To date, they have agreed to finance a substantial building programme of new factory units at Butterworth, Ezibeleni and Umtata, as well as research into improved development strategies for the whole of Region D and the Queenstown/Ezibeleni area.

"We would like to see Ezibeleni growing with Queenstown, not competing against it."

Apart from three active growth points — Butterworth, Ezibeleni and Umtata, all in Region D — a development point for Lusikisiki/Mtonjeni, in Region E, have been formulated and a submission made to the DBSA for assistance.

Due to interest shown by industrialists, Umzimkulu is also being considered as a growth point.

In both the Umzimkulu and Lusikisiki

Mtonjeni areas, there is much potential for agro-related industry. However, there were no incentives for agricultural industries now, although "this is something we must look into," Mr Jonsson said.

Incentives are also available for "ad hoc" cases — specific projects outside industrial growth points which may in exceptional circumstances be considered by the Regional Industrial Development Authority.

Mr Jonsson said the TDC was receiving a growing number of inquiries from South African industrialists considering relocation in order to take advantage of a low cost, stable work force and a secure environment.

"The relative stability of Transkei in terms of security and the work force is in itself an attraction for new investment considering the continued unrest in South Africa."

Decentralisation incentives for Region D are the most favourable in Southern Africa.

However, as pointed out by the managing director of Industrial Decentralisation and Economic Consultants, Mr C. Simonsz, and an industrial development consultant, Mr P. Goss, at a recent seminar on economic reform for accelerated development in Transkei, controlling abuses of the incentives was difficult, and some "abuses" are legitimate.

Industrialists may, for example, claim labour concessions of R110 per month per worker — provided the average wage was R110 — even if wages were lower than R110.

At the seminar, the deputy director of the Institute for Management and Development Studies, Mr Peter Wakelin, spoke of average wage of R98 a month at Ezibeleni. About 70 per cent of workers in Ezibeleni industries he said, were paid below the minimum wage of some R100 a month, and in some cases, wages as low as R26 a month were paid.

Mr Jonsson said not all industrialists abused the incentives but the few who did reflected negatively on the others.

"However, recent cases of abuse of these incentives have resulted in much improved control over their allocation and administration. In particular, industries must prove their viability without concessions before being considered by the Transkei Government."

In the last year, one company had been closed down and one taken over by the TDC, "both arising from the improved controls over the incentive payments. All employees of the company closed will be accommodated in existing TDC projects."

Since March 1986, three new projects and two expansions, providing 500 jobs, have been finalised. "It should be noted that according to the latest statistics, every direct job in industry creates a further 2,5 jobs in supporting service sectors due to its stimulus to the economy," Mr Jonsson said.

Planned developments include a drive to locally replace major imports, such as clay bricks and corrugated iron for the building industry, and to concentrate on industrial linkages.

Mr Simonz and Mr Goss said industrialists in Transkei suffered from a lack of confidence which arose from:

- The Aliens Act which made it difficult for expatriates to obtain work permits.
- The Immovable Property Control Act, which has meant that the TDC has had to spend R160 million on land and buildings which could be sold to industrialists.
- The Licencing Control Act, effective from 1988, which has provoked fears of takeovers in industrialists.
- Clause 27 of the Agency agreement, whereby after 20 years the TDC has the right to purchase industries.

However, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said at a recent press conference that the private sector was vital in Transkei's development drive.

At the conference, the chairman of the Regional Development Advisory Committee for Region D, Mr Robert Fowles, said industrialists had informed the government of problem areas.

Although he did not name these problem areas, he said: "We have been given the assurance that they will be looked at soon as possible."

INDUSTRIAL INCENTIVES AVAILABLE AT DEVELOPMENT POINTS		RSA Berlin, King William's Town, East London, Queenstown	TRANSKEI Butterworth, Umtata, Ezibeleni	REGION E Lusikisiki/ Mtonjeni	CISKEI Dimbaza, Mdantsane/ Berlin South
Rail Rebate %		60	80	50	60
% Total Wage Bill	Employment	80	95	95	95
Maximum Amount per worker per month (Rand)	Incentives for 7 years	100	110	105	110
Training Grant		YES	YES	YES	YES
Rental and Interest Subsidy (%) for 10 years		60	80	70	80
Housing Subsidy (% of interest rate)		60	60	50	60
Relocation Allowance		YES	YES	YES	YES
Price Preference on Tenders (%)		5	10	10	10
Electricity Subsidy		YES	YES	YES	YES

The table details the incentives available to industrialists in the Border/Ciskei/Transkei region.

/9317
CSO: 3400/405

BRIEFS

KWANDEBELE: 'REGRETS' LOSS OF LIFE--Siyabuswa, Aug 13, SAPA--The Kwandebele government regretted that so many lives had been lost in two and a half months of unrest that led to the government's decision yesterday to reject independence, the minister for citizen liaison and information said in a statement today. Mr F.K. Mahlangu said the government expressed its "sincere regret" that so many lives had been lost and property destroyed. He said many outsiders had "tried to capitalise" on the unrest which had prevailed since May this year. He also said "the unwanted actions" of the "privately owned" vigilante group, Imbokhoto, were not a result of government instructions. He said "Many fallacies were distributed with regard to the future of the Ndebeles," but that the "will and wishes" of the Ndebele people would be the cabinets guidelines to lead them. Mr Mahlangu said it was not violence that would unite the Ndebele but that they were "prepared to listen to each other." He added that one of the most important goals for the Ndebele to aim for was "to try to bring the work to the people, so that people need not travel so far to their work." [Text [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1649 GMT 13 Aug 86 MB] /6662

LEBOWA LEADER CONGRATULATES BOTHA--The chief minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, has congratulated the state president on his address, which he says shows statesmanship and courage. Dr Phatudi welcomed the prospects held out for a new constitution, and said for this reason he could not attach much importance to a referendum for black people. He asked that a new constitution take into account calls for a federal government. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 13 Aug 86 MB] /6662

AZAPO HAILS KWANDEBELE--Johannesburg, Aug 13, SAPA--The members of the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly should be saluted for their "courageous effort" in deciding against independence for the homeland, the deputy president of the Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO), Mr Nkosi Molala, said today. Mr Molala said the chief minister, Mr Simon Skhosana, should "now dismantle his legislative assembly and resign. The black people of KwaNdebele, in actively resiting the so-called independence, have underscored not only the fact that black people are one but also that the life-span of oppression is determined by the elgnth of the acquiesence of the governed," said Mr Molala. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1235 GMT 13 Aug 86 MB] /6662

KWANDEBELE INDEPENDENCE OPPONENTS RELEASED--Pretoria, Aug 14, SAPA--A large number of people detained allegedly for opposing independence plans for the tiny homeland of KwaNdebele were released this week. The first group estimated at more than 200 was released on Monday. Some of those released told a Johannesburg newspaper 109 detainees were kept for more than a month at a Middleburg prison, while scores of others were kept in various prisons and police stations inside the homeland and in nearby towns. They said all 109 detainees in Middleburg were released on Monday with several others from various prisons. The homelands minister of law and order, Mr F. Mahlangu, had told the legislative assembly that no one had been detained for opposing independence plans. He was reacting to an appeal by the speaker of the assembly, Mr Solly Mahlangu, that all the anti-independence detainees should be released. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1103 GMT 14 Aug 86 MB] /6662

SCHOOLS 'OUT OF CONTROL'--The situation at some Soweto schools has reached a level of complete chaos. Headmasters and teachers appear to have lost control and one school appears to have been turned into a shebeen by schoolboys. A Business Day team yesterday observed teachers watching in apparent resignation and fear as drunk pupils, brandishing pistols, staggered around the school premises. Most were teenagers. "Our children's future is doomed," said one teacher. He was sleeping in his car, having nothing to do--like his six or seven colleagues at this Soweto high school. Heading for one of the school's classrooms, I walked past a group of schoolboys who were drinking beer. One of them, pistol in hand, was staggering and mumbling. As I was interviewing teachers in the classroom, the pistol-wielding boy entered. He pointed the pistol at the teachers. "This is not a toy gun," he said laughing. After the boy had left, I could not help but ask what had gone wrong on the schools front. There was no answer, but shaking of heads by teachers. [Text] [By Sipho Ngcobo] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 29 Jul 86 p 1] /9274

UNDERQUALIFIED BLACK TEACHERS--More than 90% of black teachers could be regarded as under-qualified because they did not have minimum requirements for professional registration, Education and Development Aid Minister Gerrit Viljoen said in Pretoria yesterday. He said all teachers should have at least a category C qualification--matric and three years' training--and 94.6% had not achieved that. However, in the last few years, the number of black teachers without a matric qualification had decreased from 73% to 62%. He said it was his department's policy to provide enough adequately-qualified teachers. [Text] [By Thelma Tuch] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 29 Jul 86 p 1] /9274

KANGWANE SWAZI LEADER ON DEATH LIST--Mbabane--A Swazi leader from the South African Kangwane homeland is in the kingdom claiming he is on a death list because of his support for the unification of Kangwane with Swaziland. He is Chief Madzanga Diamini, a prominent member of the Inyatsi Maswati group, which opposes the administration of Kangwane Chief Minister Mr Enos Mabuza. Speaking to a local newspaper, Chief Madzanga said he was second on the death list. The first, he claimed, was the former secretary of his party, Mr David Lukhele, who was gunned down at his Pretoria home earlier this year. The chief, speaking at an undisclosed address in Swaziland, said a hit squad had visited his home three times, but he found he was out on each occasion. The chief, leading a small delegation, visited the residence of Swaziland's King

Mswati, who recently promised to support Swaziland's claims for the unification of Kangwane into Swaziland. The chief said his Inyatsi Maswati Movement would also continue to fight for reunification. Last weekend, it was reported that Mr Zablon Kunene, a member of Chief Minister Mabuza's Inyandza Movement and a member of the Kangwane administration, was shot down as he watched television at home with his wife. She managed to escape and said later that four men were infolved in the attack. Swaziland's claim to Kangwane, to the north, and Ingwavuma, to the south, are based on a claim that borders in the area were drawn incorrectly in the early 1900s. The kingdom has persisted in the claims since 1921, when the late King Sobhuza, Mswati's father, took the throne and, to many Swazis, it is a burning issue, involving deeply patriotic feelings. However, the South African Government claims most Kangwane residents are not in favour of incorporation. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Aug 86 p 5] /9274

VENDA ONE-PARTY RULE 'NO SURPRISE'--Thohoyandou--The fact that Venda is to become a one-party state has not come as a surprise in opposition circles in Thohoyandou. The Venda Independent People's Party (Vipp), which has militantly opposed what it calls "strong-arm rule" by President Patrick Mpephu in recent years, seems likely to continue its political activities, despite the prospect of being outlawed. A statement issued this week by the Venda Government said a one-party system would be more suitable for the territory's constitutional situation. However, VIP organisers claim President Mpephu does not have the support of the majority of Venda's people, despite his Venda National Party's 1984 election victory. "There was widespread intimidation and the result was rigged," a spokesman alleged. The Vipp took 31 of the Assembly's 42 elected seats in 1978, shortly before the territory's "independence". However, many winning Vipp candidates, as well as party supporters, were arrested and jailed. Twenty-eight chiefs and 15 appointed members assured control for President Mpephu. The 1984 election saw a complete reversal, when the ruling VNP took all but four elected seats to gain an overwhelming majority. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 7 Aug 86 p 8] /9274

COST OF RENT BOYCOTTS--Rent boycotts in 38 Black townships are costing the government R30 million a month, according to the Community Research Group (CRG) report released yesterday. At least 300 000 families nationwide are refusing to pay rent to protest against soldiers in the neighbourhoods, demand better municipal services and as a strike at apartheid. Some of the boycotts have been going on for two years, and evictions, usually by municipal police guarded by security forces, are on the increase. Rents are the sole source of income for the Black town councils in the townships. Some rent boycotts are sparked by complaints that the councils are corrupt or are cooperating with the Government. Many council members and local police have resigned under pressure or been killed in the past two years of violence. The Urban Council's Association reported last month that 32 community councils and three town councils have collapsed because of the financial loss from rent boycotts. Although the CRG called the boycotts, "The most organised form of sustained opposition to apartheid," if its figures held up for a year, the Government's loss would be only R360 million. That is about one percent of the Government's projected 1986 revenues of R33,7 billion. Four major Black urban areas with a population of over 1,5 million are affected by boycotts, the report said, naming East London and Port Elizabeth, Soweto and the Vaal townships about 50 km south of Johannesburg.--Sapa-AP [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Aug 86 p 8] /9317

DONATION FOR BLACK EDUCATION--Black education and training programmes are to benefit from a gift of R1,25 million distrubuted among 13 organisations across the country. The money is part of a R3,75 million donation by the American-based Firestone Tire and Rubber Company. Organisations to benefit include the South African Committee for Higher Education (Sached), the Teachers' Opportunity Programme (Tops) and a number of Cape institutions. Firestone SA managing director Mr Peter Morum said the bulk of the aid was distrubuted in the Eastern Cape. [Text][Johannesburg THE STAR in English 6 Aug 86 p 3]/12828

CSO: 3400/386

SUZMAN SAYS BOTHA TO BLAME FOR SANCTIONS

MB131736 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1735 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Describing his speech to the National Party Congress in Durban last night, Mrs Suzman, MP for Houghton, said during her report back to constituents: "There was not a word of encouragement to people fighting sanctions in England and America.

"In other words, P.W. Botha has taken South Africa into the laager and when--no longer if--punitive sanctions are imposed, the blame can be laid fairly and squarely at his feet," she said.

The president had been transformed from a man with pretensions to being a statesman into a party politician.

"What struck me, as I struggled to stay awake during that three hour marathon speech by the state president last night, was the contrast between his speech at the opening of parliament this year and what he said at the National Party Congress in Durban 'ast night," Mrs Suzman said at the Houghton primary school.

"We witnessed the transformation of a man with pretensions of being a statesman into a plain and simple party politician, playing on all the emotions of his supporters--patriotism, fear of a black majority government and communist threats."

The parliamentary speech was full of noble sentiments, promises of reforms and concessions of past mistakes, she said.

Last night's speech, she said, was loaded with admonitions against interference in South Africa's domestic affairs, and full of "totally irrelevent" comparisons of black homelands with Lichtenstein and Luxembourg.

The hints of converting townships into city states were "a quite ridiculous proposition considering that the inhabitants are economically integrated with the adjacent metropolitan areas.

"For the rest we were given much rhetoric with no real substance."

"There was not a word about issues like the release of Mandela, not a word about repealing or even amending the Separate Amenities Act or the Group Areas Act in the forthcoming session."

The speech was aimed entirely at National Party supporters.

The lives of millions of blacks would be materially improved by important reforms introduced during the past session of parliament.

"I refer to the abolition of influx control and the pass laws, the opening of CBD's [central business districts] to all races, extension of freehold rights, and restoration of citizenship to those blacks connected ethnically with the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] countries who are permanently resident in the republic."

Hardly any recognition of those meaningful changes had been given by black leaders at home or by South Africa-watchers abroad.

There were two main reasons for this:

The timing (or mistiming) of the passing of these acts by parliament, Mrs Suzman said.

"The debates took place in the midst of strong opposition to the introduction of the two security bills--the Internal Security Amendment Bill and the Public Safety Bill--and coincided with the re-introduction of the state of emergency."

"What with the massive spate of detentions and the reaction to the state of emergency regulations, no-one was inclined to say a kind word to the government."

The second reason was the "fierce tide of resistance surging through the townships no longer permits the sort of positive reaction such as, for instance, would have occurred five years ago to the repeal of the pass laws.

"Demands today, both here and abroad, go well beyond incremental change," Mrs Suzman said.

"Really dramatic moves towards negotiated power sharing are demanded, which is why the release of Nelson Mandela has assumed such enormous proportions."

/8309
CSO: 3400/409

CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP SAYS CHURCHES FAILING

MB131238 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1232 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Durban, Aug 13 (SAPA)--English-speaking churches had failed "miserably" in communicating with their black and white congregations, Catholic Archbishop Denis Hurley said in Durban today.

Addressing a gathering of Durban Technikon students on the role of the church in politics, Archbishop Hurley said that while the churches had largely failed to convince most whites that apartheid was morally wrong, they had also failed to convince blacks of the strong stand the church had taken on the issue.

"it's not easy to communicate this from the pulpit."

Christianity was based on three structures, he said, faith, worship, and moral or ethnical codes.

It was in the moral domain that the church and politicians clashed, and consequently, Archbishop Hurley said, he believed it impossible for the church to keep out of politics.

However, one had to distinguish between actually exercising political power and criticising issues on moral grounds. The church was involved in the latter, he said.

He said as far as English-speaking churches were concerned, apartheid was morally wrong. Yet despite the churches' fundamental opposition the main pillars of apartheid had not even been touched in the government reforms.

"This is reflected in five basic issues.

"Firstly the discriminatory constitution.

"Secondly, the Group Areas Act, which severely restricts people of colour.

"Thirdly education--one of the main causes of dislocation in our society--and the powerful struggle being waged in this regard by black youth.

"Then there are the land laws which limit 86 per cent of the population to 14 per cent of the land.

"And finally the Population Registration Act, which identifies each person to a particular race group and the civil rights that specifies. Christian leaders find this unacceptable to the Christian conscience," he said.

Archbishop Hurley said although it should be easy to get the Christian message to the black people, they had still failed dismally, even though blacks were "crying out" for their rights.

"To get the message of social conscience to whites is more difficult. They have the resistance of privilege and power--there is no stronger resistance."

However, the problem for the churches was to determine the extent of their opposition to the system they considered unjust. He asked whether the churches should continue practicing civil disobedience, or condone violence?

He said the church could not accept violence, even though it did accept violence was inevitable.

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CSO: 3400/409

COMMENTARY LAUDS BOTHA'S 'STRONGLY REFORMIST SPEECH'

MB140910 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Station commentary: "Constitutional Reform"]

[Text] Further developments in South Africa's process of constitutional reform, particularly those affecting blacks in the country's large urban areas, have been mentioned by President P.W. Botha in Durban. In a strongly reformist speech to the ruling National Party's [NP] Federal Congress, Mr Botha suggested the creation of autonomous black city-states in the large metropolitan areas and confirmed the government's intention to proceed with the establishment of the National Council as the first step towards political power-sharing with blacks. This makes nonsense of the claim by veteran opposition politician Mrs Helen Suzman that President Botha's address contained not a single note of hope for blacks. His wide-ranging speech, in fact, centered on dialogue, negotiation, and the involvement of all South Africa's peoples as instruments of hope, peace, and freedom for all.

Mr Botha pointed out that policy directions had been laid down over the past year with regard to black communities who live outside the four independent and six self-governing national states. Negotiations with the leaders of these communities would have to take place on such important matters as the sharing, distribution, and devolution of power. President Botha stressed his government's commitment to dialogue as part of the process of broadening democratic institutions. He reiterated his government's attitude to the release of political prisoners. All they had to do, he said, was to renounce violence as a means of achieving political objectives.

President Botha reaffirmed his government's commitment to orderly, evolutionary reform in contrast to the violent change advocated by the revolutionaries. There was no contradiction of this view with the temporary emergency measures which had become necessary to restore law and order. The fact is that full effect cannot be given to the reform process in a climate of violence and unrest. Restoring law and order and the subsequent lifting of the state of emergency remain the country's most immediate need.

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CSO: 3400/409

NEWSPAPER PAYS FINE FOR PUBLISHING TAMBO INTERVIEW

MB140838 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0834 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 14 (SAPA)--The board of directors of SAAN [South African Associated Newspapers]--owners of the CAPE TIMES--has paid a R300 admission of guilt fine for publishing an interview with the ANC leader, Mr Oliver Tambo, but has staunchly defended its belief that South Africans should be aware of the policies of the ANC. "The board holds fast to the view that the public has a right to know and it is important that South Africans be aware of the policies of the ANC and what is said by its leaders. Without adequate information [word indistinct] judgments cannot be made," SAAN said in a statement today.

The editor of the CAPE TIMES, Mr A.H. Heard, was originally charged with contravening the Internal Security Act by quoting Mr Tambo after an interview in London. The interview was published in the CAPE TIMES on November 4 last year.

After several postponements the charge, for which imprisonment is the only punishment, was withdrawn and the company was issued with a summons. The board of directors decided that the company should pay the fine rather than contest the matter.

The SAAN statement pointed out that the government itself recently issued a brochure containing a selection of quotations from statements by leaders of the ANC. "But neither the reader of the government's brochure nor the ordinary informed member of the South African public can establish, from the actual sources readily available in South Africa, exactly what is being said by the ANC and its leaders."

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CSO: 3400/409

LAWYER ARGUES AGAINST PRESS RESTRICTIONS

MB121948 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1944 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Pietermaritzburg, Aug 11, (SAPA)--Some of the emergency regulations affecting the press were described as "oppressive" and interfering with the common law rights of the individual during legal argument before a full bench of the Supreme Court, Pietermaritzburg, today.

Mr Sydney Kentridge, QC, [Queen's Counsel] appearing for the English language newspaper groups which are challenging six of the emergency regulations relating to the press, submitted that the regulations went beyond the powers of the state president, could not have been envisaged by parliament and were so wide they could not commend themselves to any reasonable man.

Mr Kentridge was arguing before Mr Justice Leon, Mr Justice Nienaber and Mr Justice Kumleben on behalf of Natal newspapers, the Natal Witness, Argus Printing and Publishing and South African Associated Newspapers, who have brought the application against State President Mr P.W. Botha, the South African Government, the minister of law and order and the commissioner of the South African police.

Referring to Regulation 7 which gives the commissioner or his delegate power to make orders relating to comment on or news connected with any conduct of a force, Mr Kentridge said the section was vague and amounted to a total blackout of news involving say, the police, whether favourable or not.

He said Regulation 9 dealing with the taking or publication of photographs of public disturbances, riots, assaults or killings or any conduct of any member of a force "with regard to the maintenance of the safety of the public or public order or for the termination of the state of emergency," could include normal news events.

Mr Kentridge described this regulation as "totally oppressive" and said it was not limited even to time or place.

He said for example, it could prohibit the taking or publication of a photograph of a public disturbance at a football match. "In this instance the press, whose duty it was to inform the public, would not be able to take photographs."

He submitted that this went well beyond the question of the state of emergency and the powers of the state president and said it constituted "such oppressive interference with the rights of the public that it can have no justification in the minds of right-thinking men."

Mr Kentridge said he challenged only one part of Regulation 10 which prohibits not only the making or dissemination of a subversive statement, but its possession.

Mr Kentridge said all newspapers possessed libraries and archives which contained records and old copies of newspapers which no doubt contained statements by, for example, trade unions calling for strikes or boycotts, which would now be regarded as subversive but which were made legally at the time.

"Are newspapers now supposed to strip their libraries, and burn all their records?" he said.

He again referred to Regulation 11 which allows for the seizure of any newspaper if the minister of law and order, or any commissioned officer, were of the opinion that it contained a subversive statement.

Mr Kentridge said this regulation was "riddled with vice" and could lead to the complete closure of any newspaper which stood to lose hundreds of thousands of rands "if not millions" including the loss of advertising revenue.

Mr Kentridge also argued that the Lechesa Tsenoli ju'gment which was handed down in the Durban Supreme Court on Monday was correct and binding on the court.

The hearing was adjourned until Monday, August 18.

/8309
CSO: 3400/409

COMMENTARY SAYS BLACKS SHOULD ELECT AUTHENTIC LEADERS

MB160832 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Station Commentary: "Authentic Black Leadership"]

[Text] The reform process in South Africa has gained a momentum that cannot be stopped, even though there are those on the one hand who say the pace is too slow and those on the other hand who would like the brakes applied. These two extremes aside and international pressures notwithstanding, reform is continuing at the pace that is realistic and takes complex circumstances into account.

This process of reform is being thwarted by the dispute as to the identity of authentic black leaders. Now, a firm proposal is being placed on a negotiation table that can put an end once and for all to these arguments. The proposal, as outlined by the minister of constitutional development and planning, is for electoral division to be established and voters list compiled so that elections may be held in which black people can themselves decide through democratic means on their authentic leaders.

The proposal is that such elections should be for the planned national statutory council. There will be those who will argue that such elections would be unacceptable because imprisoned leaders would not be able to participate. The answer to that argument is simple. The government has stated emphatically that any person or political group, including the so-called political prisoner, (?is) to take part in the political process at all levels provided violence and revolutionary action is renounced.

Should the black community decide to hold election this will not be the end of the matter but the beginning of accelerated reform. The leaders thus elected in democratic fashion would become the undisputed spokesmen for their communities in a negotiation on a new poltical dispensation acceptable to all the various population groups in the country.

/8309
CSO: 3400/409

COMMENTARY SAYS WEST, AFRICAN LEADERS SHOULD TALK TO BOTHA

MB180730 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Station commentary: "The West and Southern Africa"]

[Text] The statement by President P.W. Both, that the West will have to consult with South Africa if it wants to assist with the development of the region and keep it out of Marxist hands, is as irrefutable as it is pertinent.

The economic interdependence of the countries of the southern African region is such that there can be no question of general development and upliftment in the region without South Africa playing a major role.

This fact was one of the main topics for discussion at last year's IMF and World Bank meetings in South Korea. Virtually no statement was issued or speech made at this meeting that did not refer to the need to develop sub-Saharan Africa. There was widespread recognition of the fact that the sub-Saharan economic region simply could not be successfully developed without the full and active participation of South Africa.

South Africa is the economic hub of the region. A British economic study of the region showed that if South Africa's neighbors were to break all trading and transport ties with South Africa, it would cost them an estimated 2,000 million rand a year.

It is in this context that President Botha described the West's offers of a few hundred million rand in aid to southern Africa as chickenfeed. The point is that the southern African region is in dire need of development, and South Africa plays, and is prepared to continue playing, a vital role in this development.

The Western nations can also play a part, mainly through economic investment. As far as keeping southern Africa out of Marxist hands is concerned, South Africa, as the most staunchly anticommunist state in the region, surely cannot be left out of any plan or discussion.

These are the matters President Botha is prepared to discuss with Western and southern African leaders. It is an offer they can hardly refuse if they have the real interests of the region at heart.

/8309
CSO: 3400/409

POLICE REPORTS NOTE 'INSATIABLE' DEMAND FOR FIREARMS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Jul 86 p 13

[Text]

South Africans of all races are rushing to buy firearms in greater quantities than ever before according to statistics released by the South African Police, and dealers report an "insatiable demand".

More firearm licences have been issued this year than were issued for 1984 or 1985, and the total by the end of the year looks like being an all-time record. There are already about two-million licenced personal weapons in South Africa.

South Africans are permitted to obtain as many as 12 firearm licences each, although most firearm owners hold just one. In 1979, there were just 1,3-million personal firearms in South Africa, owned by 723 000 licenced users.

"There's an insatiable demand at the moment for pistols, revolvers and pump-action shotguns," said a spokesman for a wholesale firm in Johannesburg. "There's a shortage of nearly every type of firearm, made worse by the exchange rate."

A dealer who declined to be named said he thought the high demand was politically-motivated, referring to "a mad rush" on arms shops just prior to June 16 this year.

Statistics released by the SAP Public Relations Division in Pretoria show that 121 000 firearm licences were issued in the first six months of this year, compared to about 135 000 in 1985 and about 120 000 in 1984.

Despite the official figures, some arms dealers were reluctant to discuss their rocketing turnover, and others refused outright.

"The subject's too sensitive — one should leave it alone," advised Mr Du Toit of Armsel, a countrywide wholesaler and retailer.

Recently, full page and double-page advertisements have been placed by arms dealers in national daily newspapers, offering firearms for as little as 10 percent deposit and the balance on terms.

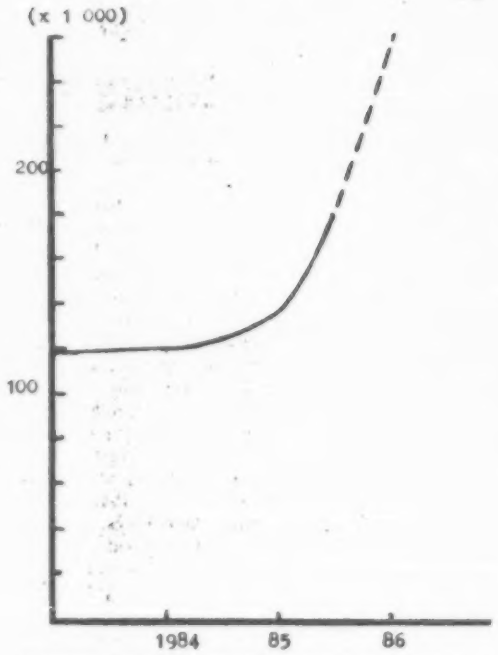
In 1982, Parliament removed racial references from the Arms and Ammunition Act, making it possible for all South Africans to own personal weapons. At the time, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, who tabled the ammendment, said his Ministry intended to keep "stricter control over the issuing of permits to people of all races".

"We definitely will not make it easier for irresponsible people to obtain firearm licences," he said. "We want to improve the Act, not weaken it."

Prior to the amendment, firearm licences were only issued to non-Whites by special permission.

In May, the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning said an inquiry had shown that seven Black community councillors in Johannesburg were refused firearm licences because the SAP had "declared them incompetent, as they could not succeed in a course on firearm handling". During 1983 and 1984, 20 000 licence applications were refused by the Ministry of Law and Order.

Today, 51 percent of White households, possess firearms, according to a recent nationwide poll conducted by the Markinor Research Group. The survey showed that 60 percent of Afrikaans households and 39 percent of English households possessed at least one firearm.



A graph showing how firearm sales are rocketing, and how they will probably continue to rise for the rest of the year.

/9317
CSO: 3400/403

WECTU MEMBERS COMPLAIN ABOUT SCHOOL SITUATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Aug 86 p 10

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — A "desperate crisis" existed in education in the Western Cape with armed security forces occupying schools, lessons enforced at gunpoint and teachers and pupils in constant fear of arrest and detention, the Cape Town Supreme Court was told yesterday.

Mr Yusuf Gabru, president of the Western Cape Teachers' Union (WECTU), one of the applicants for an order invalidating certain emergency regulations and orders made by Brigadier C A Swart, Western Cape Divisional Commissioner of Police, made these claims in an affidavit.

Most of the orders challenged in the application have been withdrawn by Brigadier Swart.

They included the ban on 119 organisations, including the United Democratic Front and WECTU, holding meetings in the Western Cape.

During a brief hearing yesterday morning, Mr Acting Justice King was told that the parties had agreed to postpone the matter to a date to be decided.

The applicants are the UDF (Western Cape region), UDF secretary Mr Trevor Manuel, WECTU and Mr Gabru.

The respondents are President P W Botha, Brigadier Swart, the Commissioner of Police, General Johan Coetzee, and the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Lous le Grange.

The applicants sought an order declaring:

Regulations 7 and 11 of the emergency regulation invalid — orders made by Brig Swart in Government Gazette 10 309 (June 21), 10 311 (June 25), 10 338 (July 1) and 10 339 (July 2) invalid — that Brig Swart is not entitled to make orders in terms of the Public Safety Act and that the UDF and WECTU are entitled to hold meetings.

They are also seeking an order restraining the police from rendering lawful UDF and WECTU meetings inaccessible to people entitled to attend, interfering with meetings and prosecuting people attending.

Mr Gabru said WECTU needed to meet urgently to discuss how to operate lawfully in the emergency and various urgent problems.

WECTU was a teacher organisation concerned with "all matters pertaining to education" and problems relating to pupils, teachers and parents.

In Bonteheuwel schools were occupied by security forces daily.

Teachers were expected to teach with armed security forces in attendance all the time.

"School attendance and lessons are being enforced at gunpoint and teachers are expected to teach at gunpoint.

"Considerable fear and unhappiness about the situation exists among WECTU members."

Many teachers and pupils lived in constant fear of arrest and detention.

Many pupils given permission by school principals to leave school grounds had been arrested in the streets "Simply because they were on the streets and not at school". — Sapa.

/9317
CSO: 3400/403

FURTHER ON IMMIGRATION, EMIGRATION FIGURES

MB190928 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0920 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, August 19, SAPA--The United Kingdom and Australia are drawing the majority of South African emigrants, a central statistical service survey released in Pretoria shows.

Of the 1,075 people who left the country during June, 429 went to the UK, and 281 to Australia. Only nine of these held Australian citizenship--probably an indication of Australia's generous immigration policy.

Some 390 of the 429 UK-bound emigrants were UK citizens.

Other countries which proved to be popular with emigrants during June were the U.S. (73 emigrants, of which 14 were U.S. citizens), Canada, (38, one being a Canadian citizen), Zimbabwe (69, of which 49 were citizens), Holland (42, of which 33 were Dutch citizens), France (11, 9 being citizens) Switzerland (11, of which only two held Swiss citizenship), and Mauritus (8, of which half were citizens).

Emigrants departed from South Africa at a decreased rate of 36 a day during June, compared with 40 a day during April and 44 a day during May.

The total number of emigrants climbed to 7,189 for the first six months of this year however, compared to 5,006 for the same period last year.

But immigrants crashed to 3,647 from 11,259 during the same periods, resulting in a net loss of 3,542 South African inhabitants for the first half of this year, compared to a gain of 6,253 people during the same period last year.

The "chicken run" from January to June this year resulted in a "brain drain" of 1,215 professional and technical workers.

This included 252 engineers, 51 doctors and dentists, 145 accountants, and 150 educationalists. Scholars and students totalled 1,621, bu5 4,190 of the 7,189 emigrants were economically inactive.

Government spokesmen could not explain the slight downswing in emigrants for June, but suggested that the weak rand acted as a brake.
/6662
CSO: 3400/412

CAPE TOWN EDUCATOR ON 'ABHORRENT' TRIAL POLICIES

MB151236 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1159 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 15, SAPA--The direct interference with the freedom of the individual had resulted in the detention of 13 UCT [University of Cape Town] students since the state of emergency was declared, Dr Stuart Saunders, said today. Addressing a university assembly in the Jameson hall, Dr Saunders said other students were in hding because they feared detention. Legislation made it possible for detention to rest solely on the view of a member of the police force or army--without any reason being given, with no real effectual legal redress.

"The whole system of detention without trial makes it possible for staff and students to be intimidated and indeed to be detained for the opinions they form in the course of their legitimate education objectives," Dr Saunders said. "How is it possible to hold a critical discussion and to undertake careful analysis if it is unclear what subversive means in terms of law? What sort of safety does a scholar have if there are widespread powers of search and confiscation of private documents and confidential records without warrant?"

Dr Saunders said the university will continue to do all in its power to secure the release of detained students and staff. It will also do all it can to ensure they have access to study material and to write examinations where appropriate during detention. The university rejected as "abhorrent" the concept of detention without trial. He quoted from an affidavit filed in the supreme court, Capte Town stating..."In Bonteheuwel schools are daily occupied by security forces during school hours and teachers are expected to teach with security forces armed with rifles in addendance all the time..." "What is the logic behind trying to solve the education problems of this country through such means?" Dr Saunders asked.

Dr Saunders said a lack of freedom of information and freedom of speech, as well as censorship of the news and restrictions on access to and publication of information, had prevented the university from fulfilling its mission. "It is possible that if the dreadful events, which we saw happening at Crossroads, had occurred today, we might well know very little about them. "If schools or another university or a teachers training college are disrupted or closed down, we might well not know," he said.

Dr Saunders said the definition of what is subversive is so complicated, uncertain and vague that it puzzled supreme court judges. One of the consequences of this and one possible result of the entire concept of subversive statements, as defined in the regulations, is the danger of self-censorship. "It is most important that we resist self-censorship. We must resist the pressure and temptation to stop saying even what the tangled web of poorly drafted security legislation allows us to say. "We must not conspire to add to the tyranny of silence, misinformation and poorly disguised propaganda." The university must remain true to itself and must re-affirm its unclinching belief in the freedom of speech, the freedom of access to information and the freedom of association, Dr Saunders said.

/6662
CSO: 3400/412

PFP LEADER QUESTIONS BOTHA SINCERITY ON REFORM

MB151717 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1545 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] In the wake of this week's federal congress of the National Party [NP], Mr Colin Eglin of the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] has questioned the sincerity of the state president's reform initiative. At the meeting in Pinelands, Cape Town, Mr Eglin noted that the structures of racial differentiation still remain.

[Begin video] [Reporter Douglas McClure] Mr Eglin said that the federal congress had provided the state president with an ideal opportunity to give the country firm leadership, with a view to the future, but Mr Botha had failed to take advantage of that opportunity.

[Eglin] In the constitutional field in particular, it was clear that under Mr Botha has no intention of abandoning race and, with that, race classification and race separation, as the cornerstone on which he intends to build constitutional structures. [sentence as heard] It was quite clear that the NP, under Mr Botha has no intention of abandoning the Verwoerdian concept of independent black homelands or bantustans, nor certainly any intention of ever inviting them back to form some part of a new South African federation.

[McClure] With respect to the question of group self-determination, he said that the PFP believed that existing factors such as parliamentary democracy, the rule of law, the rights of the individual, and the protection of minorities could be more easily obtained in a community free of racial classification and based on a constitution comprising structures entertaining freedom of association.

/6662
CSO: 3400/412

PFP MP SAYS MANY OPPOSE CLOSED RACIAL EDUCATION

MB180511 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1345 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Durban, Aug 17, SAPA--The minister of education and culture in the House of Assembly, Mr Piet Clase, was "seriously incorrect" by imagining that many people in South Africa--outside his National Party and the far rightists--believed in closed racial education, Mr Roger Burrows, Progressive Federal Party [PFP] spokesman on education, its MP for Pinetown, said today.

Commenting on a statement by the minister that the fact that the majority of whites maintained silence on the necessity of education as an own affair should not be construed as acceptance of any other system, Mr Burrows said this was not the case.

All three English-speaking teacher organisations in South Africa "fully supported" the need for a singly department of education and for all schools to be opened to all races.

"The minister's extremist views are keeping in line with the very conservative inclination of the Afrikaans Teacher's body in the Transvaal and its sister associations," Mr Burrows told SAPA.

In a prepared statement released at the National Party's Natal Congress last week, the minister also said education had a definite role to play in the creation of good race relations, but this did not imply a "melting pot solution" to the problem.

Pointing out that advocates of one department of education for all were "militant," Mr Clase said:

"You need only think of the wide publicity that was given to the findings of the investigation into the attitude of Natal teachers towards one department and integrated education."

He said there existed a vast, "albeit a silent majority" in favour of differentiated education in the organised teaching profession as well as in the community at large.

"If the radicalist leftist liberal onslaught is to be overcome, everyone with the interests of education at heart, will have to come forward--and this can only be achieved by your readiness to fight for differentiated education," the minister said.

The president of the Teachers Association of South Africa (TASA), Mr Pat Samuels, said today a single education department would not only eliminate inequalities in education for the difrerent races, but would also allow for a closer understanding between communities.

"There is nothing leftist about that," he said.

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ALL-RACE COLLEGE PLANNED--An all-race college, to be funded by the private sector, has been mooted for the old Escom training centre at Henley-on-Klip south of Johannesburg. "The aim of this type of education is to select the potential leaders of the next decade and prepare them for tertiary education," said Richard Todd, a member of the newly-formed Henley Senior College Trust. "The college will be modeled on All Saints, which was set up at Bisho, outside King William's Town in January and will cater for highly motivated youngsters of all races." [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 8 Aug 86 p 3] /9317

'BRAIN DRAIN' INCREASES--South Africa's brain drain is increasing. During the first 6 months of this year, there has been a record loss of skilled and professional workers. The net migration loss climbed to 3,542 people, and economists say they do not expect a slowdown in the number of emigrants. They say the unrest, lack of confidence in government's sincerity in abolishing apartheid, a tightening sanctions campaign, and the stagnating economy are persuading young professionals to leave South Africa. The 7,000 emigrants in the 6 months to June included 1,200 professional and technical workers. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 19 Aug 86 MB] /6662

DURBAN SWIMMING POOLS OPEN TO ALL--Durban's municipal swimming pools are open to all races from today and, as Carmel Rickard reports, it turns out they always have been. [Rickard] The Durban city council has discovered that municipal swimming pools under its control never have been segregated under any by-law so from today this situation will be reflected in official policy, and all races will be able to use the pools. Some months ago, the council began a move to desegregate its pools, after complaints that the city center baths were for the use of whites only. In their investigations on how to open the pools, the council discovered there were no regulations setting aside different swimming baths for different racial groups. It was just that everyone had assumed the by-laws existed. Now, 15 pools are open, but one is still covered by regulations segretating its use. That is the tidal pool at The Bluff, which is governed by beach by-laws, and they can be changed only with provincial approval. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 20 Aug 86 MB] /6662

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ISRAELI TRADE MISSION SHROUDED IN SECRECY

Seeking Change in Investments

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Aug 86 p 8

[Text]

TEL AVIV. — An Israeli economic delegation left for South Africa lastnight for a week of talks aimed at convincing Pretoria to allow South African Jews to invest in Israel, a Finance Ministry spokesman said.

Israel has long tried to convince South African Jews to emigrate to Israel, and hopes they will come here if they can get their money out of South Africa.

The delegation will also seek to renew agreements on Israeli credit for imports from South Africa, the spokesman said.

It had planned to make its week-long visit in June, but the trip was postponed due to the state of emergency declared in South Africa.

In Pretoria it was announced the visiting team coming for bi-annual talks with their South African counterparts in the finance and trade and industry departments on current commercial relations between the two countries.

A spokesman for the Israeli Embassy in Pretoria, who confirmed the visit, emphasised no "sanctions-busting" tag should be attached to the talks. — Sapa-Reuter.

Financial Incentives for Jews

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Aug 86 p 10

[Text]

A HIGH-LEVEL Israeli trade delegation is on a secrecy-shrouded visit to South Africa amid reports that Pretoria is seeking economic lifelines to sidestep Western anti-apartheid sanctions.

Headed by the Director-General of Israel's Finance Ministry, Mr Emmanuel Sharon, the four-man team has been meeting South African officials since arriving last weekend.

Both governments have maintained a news blackout on the tour, postponed after the Government imposed a nationwide State of Emergency on June 12 to fight Black unrest.

Western diplomats said the delegation was here primarily to renew long-term trade agreements, including South African coal exports to Israel and credit facilities for Israeli imports.

But the team arrived as overseas pressure for sanctions intensified.

One newspaper recently called the Jewish state a potential lifeline for a sanctions-hit South Africa but Israeli officials re-

jected suggestions the delegation was engaged in a sanctions-busting excercise.

Official figures published by the Government show that South Africa's trade surplus with Israel is growing. Pretoria imported R110 million worth of goods from Israel in 1985 while its exports amounted to R253,7 million.

In the first two months of this year the surplus widened — exports of R60 million and imports of R18,25 million.

Despite persistent overseas Press reports, both governments have denied any military dealings in defiance of a 1977 United Nations arms embargo against South Africa.

Informed sources said the Israeli visitors, among them a representative of the Chief Scientist's Office of the Israeli government, were also here to help South African Jews invest in Israel.

The 110 000-strong, prosperous Jewish community in South Africa enjoys special priviliges under an agreement allowing them to transfer 25 percent of their capital to Israel for investment in government-approved projects.

Israel recently stepped up efforts to lure South African Jews, offering financial incentives, but most of those leaving the country over concern for its future prefer tc settle in places like Australia and the United States.

Israel has long argued that close relations with South Africa were mainly intended to safeguard the local Jewish community — Sapa-Reuter.

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EAST LONDON HARBOR ACTIVITIES ON UPSWING IN SPITE OF RECESSION

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 30 Jul 86 p 18

[Article by Angela Peat]

[Excerpt]

The world recession of a few years ago and the slump in the South African economy has hit the East London harbour hard.

However, the picture is not as gloomy as it looks because the harbour is fully geared to meet the demands of the upswing which, it seems, has already begun.

The best news for the harbour in nearly three years is that the West Bank grain elevator, the largest port elevator in the southern hemisphere, will handle 600 000 tons of maize this year.

About 340 000 tons has already been exported by 11 vessels since May. Six of these carried government consigned maize parcels to Taiwan and the rest were private trade shipments.

As early as January this year a report on the grain elevator said: "Sadly the 56 silos and 36 storage interspaces seldom hold much grain now, while crops upcountry are still recovering from the harsh drought conditions".

This time last year the harbour was 50 per cent under-utilised due to the lack of maize exports which make up the bulk of the harbour traffic.

During this period, 74 stevedores were retrenched in East London because work operations had to be cut back due to lack of traffic.

Now, with the current maize exports, the stevedores laid off during the slump have been provided with employment again.

Only a year ago the harbour handled 72 000 tons of maize imports and the total export of 600 000 tons expected this year shows a promising upswing for South Africa's largest grain and river port.

The East London port manager, Mr Sarel Broodryk, said the harbour was still importing grain and this year 50 000 tons of wheat was expected to be handled by the harbour. The Western Province wheat lands have still to recover fully from the drought.

More welcome news is that coal exports increased by 65 per cent during the last financial year.

Machinery imports through the harbour made up 11 per cent of the traffic and 22 per cent consisted of vehicle and spare imports during this period.

The export of foodstuffs has also increased by 28 000 tons — from 71 000 tons in 1984/85 to 99 000 tons in 1985/86.

Although some export and import tonnages have increased, the total flow of harbour traffic has decreased from 124 000 tons in 1984 to 44 000 tons in 1985 — a 65 per cent drop.

Harbour traffic has dropped off by 200 per cent since 1982, from a healthy figure of 740 vessels to 388 in 1985.

Mr Broodryk stressed that the decrease in harbour traffic was not as bad as it sounded.

"We shouldn't look at the number of ships but also consider the size of the vessels which have increased in some instances over the years."

High-rated cargo tended to go into containers and although the tonnage might be less, the relative value was greater than bulk cargo.

The container terminal handled 22 966 containers last year.

The terminal, nestled in the basin of a disused quarry on the west side of the Buffalo River, provides jobs for about 50 people who are all directly involved in the container export and import traffic.

The clerk in charge of the terminal, Mr Tony Kriel, said 12 499 containers were landed last year and 9 933 were shipped.

The scheduled feeder vessels call in port twice a week carrying import and exports on the Durban and Cape Town coastal routes where larger ships, which cannot be accommodated here, are berthed. These either discharge cargo vessels or await cargo which the ships bring from the smaller ports.

The feeder vessels usually handle export cargo of canned fruit, wool, textiles, asbestos and machinery. Imports include car parts, machinery, textiles, wine and candlewax.

The wine, destined for blending and bottling at a distillery in Wilsonia, is shipped from Cape Town in giant containers.

The candlewax is also received in bulk and it is distributed to a number of candle factories in the Border area.

Handling 20 tons of containerised shipment is 60 per cent cheaper than conventional or break bulk cargo of the same tonnage.

It costs R14,50 a ton for break bulk to be landed and delivered within a five-kilometre radius of the warehouse and the charge for containerised cargo is R8,75. The price excludes wharfage charges.

There has been talk that the local shipping companies could switch to roll-on roll-off (ro-ro) freighters because of the advantages of the system and the type of cargo that is moved along the South African coast.

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LICENSING REQUIRED FOR SWEDISH FIRMS TO TRADE

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 3 Jul 86 p 27

[Article by Ronald Niklasson: "Seventy-Six Firms Trade With South Africa"]

[Text] Yesterday for the first time the Commerce Board published a list of Swedish companies that had received licenses to trade with South Africa.

As of 1 July a trading licence is required for all trade with South Africa.

There were 72 firms that applied for and received export licenses, while only four applied for and were granted import licenses for trade with South Africa.

Hernia National, Inc. in Norrkoping was granted a permit to import Fischer-Tropsch wax, a kind of hard wax used in a liquid glue manufactured by Hernia. The firm will import 100 tons of wax a year at a cost of 1 million kronor.

"So far we have been forced to buy this wax from South Africa because it is not manufactured anywhere else. But now Esso is trying to bring out a substitute wax that we might be able to use," said Mats Blomqvist, purchasing director for Hernia National.

Not Influenced

"I do not think we will be influenced by the fact that our transactions with South Africa will now be made public. It is clear that there is a risk that people might boycott our consumer products. For example they could stop buying Hernia wallpaper paste and that would affect us negatively."

Swede Chrome, Inc. in Malmo has been granted a license to import 7,000 tons of chrome ore from South Africa. The company will use the chrome ore in a ferrochromium factory that is now being started up in Malmo.

"The fact that we are buying South African chrome ore is entirely an economic issue," said Goran Wahlberg, president of Swede Chrome. "Chrome ore from South Africa is the cheapest, but we also import it from the United States and other countries."

Economic Reasons

"As far as technology and capacity are concerned, we could get along without South African chrome ore. However our stockholders demand an economic return, so we simply have to go on importing from South Africa."

Swede Chrome is owned by a consortium that includes SKF, Investor, Providentia, JCC, Axel Johnson Oremetals and the city of Malmo, among others.

Alfa Laval, Atlas Copco and SKF have each applied for and received export licenses for three subsidiaries. These three companies are also the biggest exporters to South Africa, as all three have factories there.

Export LIcense Recipients

Alby Klorat AN, Alfa Laval Agri Intl AB, Alfa Laval Separation AB, Alfa Laval Thermal AB, Arboga Maskiner AB, Arenco Match Machinery AB, Asea AB, Associated Swedish Steels, Atlas Copco Energy AB, Atlas Copco MCT AB, Atlas Copco Tools AB, Avesta AB, Benzlers AB, Berol Kemi AB, Overseas Div. Besam AB, Bofors Wear Parts AB, Carl Munters AB, Carl Soderquist Trading AB, Esab International AB, Flygt AB, Grindex AB, Granges Metalverken, Gunnebo AB, Gotaverken Energy Systems AB, Holmens Bruk AB, Hallde Maskiner AB, Hoganas AB, Ifo Electric AB, Industriglas HB, Isaberg AB, KabiVitrum AB, Kamyr AB, Kanthal Electroheat AB, Kardbeslag AB, KemaNord Blekkemi AB, Kenobel AB, Kihlstroms Manometerfabrik AB, LIC, Lycab Munksjo AB, Div Spec Papers, Mustadfors Bruks AB, Maleras Glasbruk AB, Nibbler Fabriks AB, Nordbakels, Norsk Hydro Plast AB, Nyge/Haglunds AB, Oppboga AB, Pharmacia Intl AB, Primus-Sievert AB, Punpex AB, Rader International AB, Saab-Scania, Sandvik AB, Scandiafelt AB, Secoroc AB, Siemens-Elema AB, SKF Mekanprodukter AB, SKF Norden, SKF Steel Hellefors AB, Slip Naxos AB, Square AB, Stafsjo Bruk AB, Stig Axelsson AB, Sunds Defibrator AB, Sundsvalls Verkstader AB, Svenska Bandfabrikens Fors AB, Svenska Dentorama AB, Trelleborg AB, Unifos Kemi AB, Volvo BM AB, Wirsbo Bruk AB, Alo-Maskiner AB.

Import License Recipients

Hernia National AB, Lilla Naas Interior AB, Scandiamant AB, Swede Chrome AB.

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DANISH, FRENCH COAL IMPORT BAN HURTING MINES

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 1 Aug 86 p 8

[Article by Christian Palme: "Danish Coal Blockade Effective"]

[Text] Copenhagen--The sanctions of a small country can have a serious impact on South Africa. This is shown by the effects of Denmark's 6-month import ban on coal from South Africa.

Several countries have followed suit and South African coal exports have declined by 17 percent in the last 6 months.

The Social Democratic Party in Denmark is very pleased with the reports of the decrease in South African coal exports. It was the Social Democratic Party and the Radical Liberal Party, the swing-vote party, who joined forces to push through the trade boycott of South Africa, contrary to the wishes of the nonsocialist minority government.

Other Countries Follow Suit

In a recent statement the South African Mining Chamber of Commerce singled out Denmark as the principal culprit behind the drastic reduction in coal exports. Denmark, which imports approximately 3 million tons of coal (1984) for the production of electricity, used to be the world's fourth largest purchaser of South African coal, after Japan, France and Italy. Danish imports accounted for almost 10 percent of South Africa's coal exports.

But now other western countries are also following suit. France has already drastically reduced its South African coal imports and in other countries a clear tendency to seek alternative coal exports can be noted.

In less than a decade South Africa has sharply increased its exports of a quality of coal known as "steam coal," which is used mostly in electric power plants. After investing in several new mines and a brand-new coal port in the province of Natal, the country's share of the world market rose from 4 percent in 1978 to between 22 and 29 percent in recent years.

Discount Prices

According to market analysts in the coal branch South Africa has held its ground on the coal market so far by giving a "political discount" to its buyers. South African coal is about $6 cheaper per ton than the same product from countries that are politically more acceptable. South Africa will probably increase the discount now in order to sustain its exports.

In addition a certain redistribution of the export markets can be expected. Trade statistics for recent years show that South Africa's exports of coal to West Europe have already stagnated while exports to Asia have risen. In the long run this could mean that South Africa will "trade" markets with Australia and the United States, which are also big coal exporters. Asian countries that are politically less sensitive can start buying coal from South Africa at discount prices at the same time as coal producers from the western hemisphere move into the vacuum South Africa leaves behind in Europe.

Unemployment

Another result of Denmark's total and France's partial coal boycott is that employment in the South African coal mines is declining. The South African Mining Chamber of Commerce says that up to 35 percent of the 110,000 workers in the coal mines could lose their jobs if the boycott spreads to more countries.

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END